THE CAME IN

Berter at a

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brad transit

He Went Right Out

United States, the 1986 world champion was

knocked out by a single right hand thrown by Regelio Tuur of the

In another surprise, especia

for boxer Kelcie Banks of th

32,835

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1988

## OLYMPIC COO PODIUM

Little Bulgarian Hoists a Lot of Weight Sevdalin Marinov of Bulgaria set two world records

Sunday in weight lifting, first snatching 120 kilograms, then turning in a total lift of 270 kilograms. And all that in the 52-kilogram division.



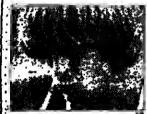
#### Soviets Are Star-Crossed

The Soviet Union's basketball team, one of the Olympic favorites, was trounced by Yugoslavia, 92-79. Almost as bad: star center Arvydas Sabonis, playing reluctantly after surgery on a torn Achilles' tendon, scored just 11 points. Almost as stunning, the U.S. soccer team tied teigning world champion Argentina, 1-1 - and had two shots hit the goal posts.

#### Politics Gets a Toehold on the Games

Abullah Alizani of North Yemen, although paged three times, did not show for his 48-kilogram Greco-Roman wrestling match with Dov Grobermann of Israel. Grobermann was declared the winner by the referee, but lost in the second round to Andrzi Glab of Poland.

A mutual dishke developed between Jonas Thern of Sweden and Jameleddine Limam of Tunisia: as their teams drew, 2-2, they were sent off the field and suspended for one more match.



#### Too Sore to Soar

Thierry Vigneron of France, the one-time world record holder in the pole vault, sprained his left ankle. He said he would try to compete, but he said it while standing on

#### Part of Opening Ceremonies Laid an Egg

The 2.400 doves released during opening ceremonies were supposed to soar in widening circles around the rim of the stadium, then fly off in five directions. Instead, many flew around and around; some alit on the edge of the torch, one perched on a man's head until removed. Said Kim Jung Ro, special effects manager for the ceremony: "They were not trained enough."

IHT Olympic report, Pages 13,14,15.

# Swedish Voters Keep Social Democrats in Power

By Craig R. Whitney STOCKHOLM — The ruling

Social Democratic Party retained its dominant position after Swedish national elections Sunday, en-abling Prime Minister Ingvar Carisson to claim a mandate to go on governing for the next three

But, for the first time in 70 years, the voters sent a new group to parfament - the Greens Environment Party. It won more than 5 percent of the total on broad promises to bring Sweden back into a simpler, agrarian age by making cuergy use and pollution more ex-

They will also bring more unpre-dictability into Swedish politics than it has known for years, since they will have about 20 seats when the official results are posted

The biggest losers were the three consocialist conservative parties. which together lost 22 seats. Swedish political commentators said the

#### Kiosk

#### **Beirut Faction**

Rejects Accord BEIRUT (Reuters) - Syria and the United States were reported on Sunday to have

agreed on a candidate for the Lebanese presidency but Christian leaders in Lebanon rejected the accord. The Christian leaders said they could not accept a head

of state imposed by foreign powers raising the prospect of increased tension between Lebanon's rival groups. Politicians said a special U.S. cavoy, Richard W. Murphy, had worked out an agreement with Syrian officials to back Mikhael Daher, a parliamentary deputy, as the succes-sor to President Amin Gemayel, whose term ends on Sept. 23. But the Christian-led Lebanese Army rejected the

#### Concret News

In the Western Sabara, ballots and not bullets will decide the desert region's future. Page 5.

Business/Finance Pearson PLC said another British publisher, Reed International has approached it about a takeover. Page 11 The World Bank said there is no foresecable solution to the current Third World debt cri-

Comics appear on Page 12.

parties received fewer votes than in 1940, when they recorded their previous worst showing.

The Greens were jubilant Sunday night, going en masse to the parliament building on an island in the old quarter of the city to have themselves photographed in the legislative chamber.

Mr. Carlsson's Social Democrats got a little more than 44 percent of the vote, slightly less than in the last elections, in 1985.

With the Left Party Communists, who gained two seats, Mr. Carlsson will continue to have a in the 349-seat Riksdag, according to projections by Swedish Television Sunday night with nearly all of

The Social Democrats have governed Sweden for 50 of the past 56 years, with or without a majority.

of 734 districts monitored by Swed-ish Television: Social Democrats, 734 precincts counted. 44 percent for 159 seats; Communists, 5.9 percent, 21 seats: Greens, percent, 20 scars, Moderates, Only 85.8 percent of the 6.4 milpercent, 66 seats; Center Party, 11.1 percent, 40 seats; Liberals, tion people over 12 who were eligi-

ble to vote actually cast ballnts, the 12 percent, 43 seats; Christian lowest turnout in decades. Democrats, 3.2 percent, 0 seats.

The new parliament will convene Green parties are represented in seven other national parliaments in Following is a breakdown of the Europe, including those of West results, based on returns from 508 Germany and Italy.

The Greens, who are represented in about half the Swedish municipal governments, promised "to launch an all-out attack on the ongoing devastation of the environment" if they were elected.

## Power Seized in Burma and Haiti

# Firing Heard in Rangoon After Army Takes Over

By Keith B. Richburg

BANGKOK - Burma's armed forces commander seized power Sunday, pledging to "restore law and order and peace and tranquillity" after weeks of protests that paralyzed the country and brought the authuritarian government to the brink of collapse.

The new military government immediately asserted itself with a show of force. By nightfall, trucks filled with troops had taken up po-sitions throughout the darkened streets of the capital city, Rangoon, and residents reported having

Residents who had taken to the streets earlier to protest the coup were forced to retreat to their homes or to makeshift barricades hastily constructed from felled

ning over the state-run Rangoon radio and interspersed with military music, General Saw Maung the armed forces chief of staff, promised to carry through with the deposed government's plan to hold multiparty, democratic elections. and he urged the country to "make preparations and form parties be-

But the announcement gave un definite timetable for elections, a key demand of the hroad-based political opposition.

General Saw Maung announced an overnight curfew, the dismantling of all government institutions, a new 19-member military panel to run the country and a sweeping ban on all street demonstrations.

The general, who has been described as a military hard-liner with close links to U Ne Win, the longtime Burmese leader who resigned in July, repeated an earlier govern-

throughout the afternoon and eve-ment threat to dismiss striking public workers if they did not return to their desks hy Sept. 26.

Angry students and other antigovernment protesters armed with spears, swords and other crude weapons reportedly took to the streets in defiance of the military coup. Outside the Strand Hotel, young protesters armed themselves with slingshots, pitchforks and gasoline bombs and promised tu con-

Many of the protesters said they suspected that U Ne Win was really the mastermind behind the coup. Because of his loyal following in the armed forces, he is widely believed to be still manipulating

The coup toppled the month-old overnment of U Maung Maung, a Yale-educated lawyer and former

See BURMA, Page 6

# General Namphy Flees Coup; Ex-Ally Is Proclaimed Leader

By Howard French New York Times Sernce

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti Lientenant General Prosper Avril was named head of state on Sunday after junior officers of the presidential guard staged a coup that deposed General Henri Namphy.

General Namphy, who scized power in a coup in June, went intu exile in the Dominican Republic.

The announcement of the coup, broadcast on national television at about 2 A.M., came after nearly 10 hours of sometimes intense gunfire that crupted near the presidential palace on Saturday and spread throughout Port-an-Prince during

General Avril spoke after the an-nouncement, saying he accepted nomination as head of state by the comp leaders "in order to save the country from anarchy and chaos."

The general was described by diplomats in Haiti as a key power broker in several previous regimes including that of General Nampby.

He pledged to respect Haiti's international uhligations and promised both in his address and in a conversation early Sunday with the U.S. ambassador to work to make the Caribbean country a place "where human rights are guaranteed and where dialogue is the or-

der of the day. Diplomats in the capital, Portau-Prince, said there were few confirmed casualties in the coup.

General Namphy was reportedly unburt. He flew to the Dominican Republic accompanied by members of his family, diplomats said.

Western diplomats and Haitians said the comp leaders decided to move against the Namphy regime after a series of viulent incidents in the capital last week.

The attacks, which included an armed assault against a Roman Catholie Church in Port-au-Prince that left at least 12 persons dead and more than 70 wounded, were widely attributed to the Tontons Macoutes, a secret police force

formed under President François Duvalier in the 1950s.

Soldiers were said to have feared that General Namphy had lost the will or the power to intervene against the Tontons Macoutes and that the group would soon become the leading force in the country.

Diplomats who have been in contact with the new leaders said the decision to move against General Namphy was apparently made when the mayor of Port-au-Prince, Franck Romain, a man widely considered to be a leader of the Tontons Macoutes, was seen entering

See HAITI, Page 6

## Caribbean Storm Fades; Death Toll May Hit 330

MEXICO CITY - The hurricane that U.S. weather officials have called the most powerful of this century blew itself out over northern Mexico on Sunday after a weeklung journey across the Caribbean in which it may have killed 330 people or more. It left hundreds of thousands homeless.

In Mexico, buffeted twice by the storm, the toll was still not certain

on Sunday, but as many as 240 were feared dead and 200,000 homeless. Damage to buildings and crops was estimated in the millions In Monterrey, 60 people died in

flash floods and 150 were feared drowned after four buses were washed away, according to the Nuevo Leon state governor, Jorge The storm claimed 30 other lives

across Mexico, including 21 on the Yucatan Peninsula, where it struck on Wednesday with winds of up to 200 mph (320 kph).

The Quintana Roo state gover-nor, Miguel Borje, said damage was estimated at \$500 million in the Yucatan Peninsula beach resort of ancún, from which as many as 5,000 American tourists were evac-

The storm, given the name of Gilbert by the U.S. National Hurricane Center, re-entered Mexican territory late Friday at the small fishing village of La Pesca. It then moved inland, losing force until it was downgraded to a tropical de-pression as it hit Monterrey. In its sweep across the Caribbe-

an, it left about 65 dead and vast damage to homes and property. In Jamaica, at least 30 died and 500,000 were left homeless, causing damage that Jamaican officials estimated at \$8 billion.

Heavy rains triggered by the hur-ricane killed 16 in Guatemala, six in Honduras and at least five in northern Nicaragua. Thousands were made homeless in the three

■ Most Violent on Record Thomas C. Hayes of The New York Times reported earlier from

San Antonio: (4,000-kilometer) swath of devasta-

The deaths and the 2,500-mile tion left by the storm has made it See STORM, Page 6

#### **Arab Uprising Leaders** PLO leadership abroad to capital-ize on their political gains by offer-By John Kifner ing to come to terms with Israel. JERUSALEM - In the first se-Hamas is known formally as the

rious split of the 9-month-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories, an emerging Islamic fundamentalist organiza-tion is challenging the "mified leadership" of the clandestine pro-

The Islamic fundamentalists, who promote an uncompromising war with Israel and are critical of the Palestine Liberation Organiza-tion, have called general strikes in the last month independent of those called for in leaflets distributed by the underground leadership. There have also been several street fights between supporters of the two groups over whether mer-chants should keep their shops

The emergence of the new orga-nization, known as Hamas, not only poses a threat to the secular, PLO-oriented leadership of the up-rising, but has also complicated the efforts of several West Bank leaders to press Yasser Arafat and the

Movement of the Islamie Resis-

The underground "unified leadership," according to participants, is a five-member committee made up of representatives from four PLO groups: El Fatab, loyal to Mr. the more radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Georges Habash; the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Nayer Hawaimeh, and the Palestinian Communist Party. There is also a representative from a Moslem fundamentalist group,

the Islamic Jihad. A 40-page Hamas tract issued Aug. 18 reads: "The land of Palestine is an Islamic trust left to the generations of Moslems until the day of resurrection. It is forbidden anyone to yield or concede part

It flatly rejected any PLO efforts See SPLIT, Page 6



OPTIMISTIC WALESA — Lech Walesa predicted in Czestochowa, Poland, that Solidarity would soon be legal. Articles, Page 6.

# In the U.S. Presidential Race, Moods Swing According to the Region

## But Everywhere, Voters Complain About Lack of Substance

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service LOS ANGELES — For those who would like the 1988 presidential campaign to be a broad debate between Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Vice President George Bush about a wide range of tough issues, such as how they would close the budget deficit or what they would do about

ters Saturday in the Los Angeles Times, typical of letters columns in newspapers

around the United States in recent

weeks, was devoted to such complaints.

Nicaragua, the encounter so far has been Complaints come from many sources including the voters. The column of let-

One writer said she was "frustrated that the serious, substantive issues" were not being addressed or written about, while another branded the campaign

insulting and dangerously vague." A third writer proposed a "pledge off" to see which candidate could best regite the Pledge of Allegiance to the

Edmand G. Brown Jr., a former govto the complaints, saying that the campaign debate is mired in "19th-century ideas." ernor of California, has added his voice

He added, "The trouble is that the

technicians of the media and the profes-

sional campaign advisers believe that

the negative commercials and the attack work better."

Even in a week like the last one, when Mr. Dukakis, the Democratic nominee, went to considerable effort to lay out policy positions on arms and arms control, he appeared to be working as much on his image - seeking to escape from the label of "weak on defense" that his

opponent had tried to stick on him—as he was laying out his political.

But politicians and political consultants say that Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis would be foolish to try to get deeply into many issues. If the campaign is proceeding as it is, they say, that is only because the candidates are responding See ISSUES, Page 2

#### By Paul Taylor Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Vice President George Bush's command of the presidential race may be stronger than cur-rent national polls suggest, thanks to the growing support he now enjoys over Governor Michael S. Dukakis in Southem and Western states.

Earlier this year, when Mr. Dukakis was leading Mr. Bush by double digits nationally and was ahead or challenging in a host of Republican Party strongholds, strategists from both parties began to discount the history of the Republicans' huilt-in advantage in presidential races hecause of their

strength in the Sun Belt and the Rocky

Strong in West and South, Bush Hopes for Electoral 'Lock'

But in recent weeks, Bush advisers have been buoyed by what they see as the reappearance of the Republicans'

Electoral College "lock." "After a weird summer," said Robert Tecter, Mr. Bush's pollster, "the Electoral College map is starting to look more normal — and that means more favorable to us."

With national polls continuing to show a tight race between Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis, both camps agree that the contest is likely to come down to a battle for seven big states — California, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey

and Pennsylvania - and a half-dozen

But Republicans appear to have the greater margin for error. Electoral votes. not popular votes, determine the presidency, and 270 are needed to win. The number of electoral votes in a state is equal to the number of its senators and

representatives in Congress. Because more states begin the contest securely - or almost securely - in Republican hands, Mr. Bush starts with a bigger Electoral College base and needs to win fewer of these states. All of them have a 20-year history of voting

"Ronald Reagan's legacy to George See BUSH, Page 2

et elle FOR #

PCT.

# Past Olympic Star Deplores New Stress on Money and Drugs

Al Oerter is a sports legend, the only Olympian to win four consecutive gold medals in the same event. The American athlete did it in 1956, 1960, 1964 and 1968 in the discus throw, an event that has survived from the ancient Games. Oerter, who is 52 and a retired computer executive, still competes. He spoke to Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Where are your four gold medals? A. They're in a safety deposit box in New York. I lost my gold medal from Mexico City several years ago. It was destroyed in the duplication process for a Hollywood film, and it took me almost two and a half years to get the thing

Q. Are the Olympic Games still the innacle in sports?

A. If an athlete sets a world record and

does very poorly in the Games, that athlete will consider the world record to be the pinnacle. But generally, it's the competitive event that really is of importance, and therefore the Games are hy far much more important than any world record. Q. As they gather in Seoul, what are the competitors feeling?

pared and know that there's absolutely nothing else they could have done to bring them to the point of perfection. cannol wait to compete. And the athletes that have been dogging it or have been doing too much show biz, they are somewhat concerned that they have

#### MONDAY O&A

wasted some energy that should have

Q. When you finally step onto the field to compete, bow important is mental attitude?

A. That's the most important thing. When you get within two or three weeks of the Games, there's very little really that you can do as far as strength levels and technique. The thing that can change an athlete's performance is mental pre-

Q. What does competition mean? A. It's a wonderful, wonderful environment. It's the greatest test of self. It's not competing against countries or people or anything else. It's a test of yourself, and how well you've prepared yourself. Comstrut your stuff. It has nothing to do with

Q. You won so many times and received the medals and heard the national anthems. At that point, how strong is nationalistic feeling?

A. When you stand on the podium and you're presented with the medal, I think the first thing that grabs most athletes is a sense of a job well done. Then when they play your national anthem, that's when the sense of nationalistic fervor overcomes you. I got dizzy on a couple of

Q. How bave the Games changed over

the years?
A. The Games have certainly changed, and I think in a negative way. Maybe it's just an old duffer here talking, but too many athletes are now using the Games as a means to an end. When I started competing in 1956, the Games were an end in themselves. Today, the peacocks that tend to be a part of athletes are using the exposure in the Games as a means to a different kind of end. That would be singing careers or promotion careers or

petition is something you relish. You just cannot wait to get into the stadium and athletes. But certainly too many of the better athletes have that kind of a bent to

> I supported the U.S. boycott in 1980 fafter the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan]. I thought it was an issue of conscience. Who, in good conscience, could go to the Soviet Union and compete? I had more than a few comments from some athletes who said, "Do you know what this boycott is going to cost me?" They're talking dollars. And I thought, boy, that's some Olympic spirit. Q. What has caused this mercenary

A. I think it's the availability of just plain dollars. Today, when you compete and you're a known athlete, your agent is not very far from that field.

Q. You attended four Olympics and were an alternate for the U.S. team in 1984. If you could join the U.S. team in Seoul right now, would you go?

A. I would not be a part of these Games. I was training for 1982 up until last year. And I decided that it was just absurd, trying to get to this team because of all of the difficulties that surround athletics today. And I'm talking about drugs. I just don't play that game. I don't want to play that game. And if you're going to be some kind of success, it's

Q. Simply because your competitors

A. Oh, sure. You're talking about ste roids, buman growth hormone. There's a pharmacy list of things that are taken to enhance weight and strength and perfor-mance levels. And also drugs that mask the use of those drugs, should there be a

Q. How many of the strength-related es are taking drugs? A. The great, great majority.

Q. Because of your Olympic accom-plishments, you are in the Guinness Book of Records. Are you a hero or just an ordinary man?

A. Oh, no. I'm no hero. I've been able to accomplish something I'm very proud of — don't get me wrong. I'm not that modest. But my winning four gold medals hasn't changed the course of human events at all. I just had fun getting to the Games and competing well.

## WORLD BRIEFS

# Iceland Cabinet Resigns Over Prices REYKJAVIK (AP) — The 15-month-old coalition government of

Prime Minister Thorsteinn Palsson has resigned after failing to agree on a

Prime Minister Thorsteinn Palsson has resigned after failing to egree on a program to deal with the country's economic problems.

President Vigdis Finnbogadottin was expected to decide whether to call new elections or to ask a leader of one of the three coalinon parties to the form a government. The government resigned Saunday.

The fishing industry, which provides 70 percent of lociand's export income, had demanded a 20-percent devaluation the national curredcy; the krona. This would have made the prices of exports cheaper and more competitive but would have increased the prices of imports. The coalition partiers had been negotiating on a economic package that included a 6 percent devaluation and a new tax system, but failed to agree.

### Panama Said to Arrest Former Envoy

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Dominador Kayser Bazan, a former Panamanian ambassador to the United States, has been arrested by the security agents of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Mr. Bazan's brother has said

The brother, Rey Bazan, said Saturday that men in civilian clothes went to the former envoy's home with an arrest warrant issued by the district attorney's office. Dominador Bazan was an associate of President Erie Arturo Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed by Noriega allies in the National Assembly in Espanyary Mr. Delvalle allies and Mr. Delvall Assembly in February. Mr. Delvalle was removed after he tried to dismiss General Noniega as commander of the 15,000-member National Defense

The military press office and the prosecutor's office said they knew nothing about Mr. Bazan's arrest. General Noriega was indicted in February by two federal grand juries in Florida that accused him of drug trafficking. He has denied the charges.

#### Palau Breaks Off Talks on U.S. Pact

WASHINGTON (WP) - Political leaders from the Pacific island chain of Palau have broken off negotiations here aimed at reaching a pact on a permanent relationship with the United States, asserting that Reagan administration officials were "rigid and unreasonable." In a letter sent last week to several congressional committees and administration aides, the Palauans said, "Our efforts have been in vain."

Congressional and administration sources said the negotiations foun-dered on financial issues. Six previous plebiscites of the 14,000 Palanans on whether to accept a permanent "compact of free association" with the United States half Palan Constitution. Under a compact, an independent Palan would permit U.S. military rights on the islands.

#### Manila Cautious on Soviet Base Offer

MANILA (AP) — Manila newspapers called Sunday for serious study of a Soviet offer to abandon a naval base in Vietnam if the United States leaves the Philippines. But President Corazon C. Aquino said it was up to

the superpowers to decide first on the proposal.

She avoided direct comment on the proposal, telling reporters without elaboration that it was up to the United States to decide what to do about the offer by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. On Friday, he said that the Soviet Union would give up its use of the base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam if the United States would leave Clark Air Base and Subie Bay

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, who is in the United States, he has been meeting with U.S. officials over the terms for the last two years of the bases agreement, which expires in 1991. The talks are at an impasse.

The exiled writer Alexander L Solzhenitsyn should be reinstated as a

A drought in Yugoslavia has caused losses estimated at \$1 billion to the corn, beet and sunflower crops, the government announced. Heavy rain swept the country Saturday, ending three hot and dry months. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

#### For the Record

Soviet citizen, the literary critic Natalya Ivanova wrote Sunday in Moskovsky Komsomolets, a youth newspaper. (UPI) Moskovsky Komsomolets, a youth newspaper.

#### Soviet-China Rail Line to Be Finished

-URUMCHI, China (Reuters) - The Soviet Union has agreed to lend China 130 million Swiss francs (\$32 million) to complete a rail line across their central Asian border on which work stopped nearly 30 years ago.

Trade officials said they believed the loan would be the biggest given to China by the Soviet Union since relations between the Communist giants collapsed in the early 1960s. The line, which is expected to start operating in 1991, will join China's northwest region of Xinjiang Uygur with Kazakhstan in the Soviet Union and provide a shorter route between Europe and the Far East.

#### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Chile, St. Kitts and Nevis. Switzerland

WEDNESDAY: Belize, Israel, Maha. Netherlands Antilles

THURSDAY: Republic of Mali FRIDAY: Japan. Saudi Arabia

SATURDAY: Bangiadesh, Belivia. Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau. New Caledonia. Spain. Trinidad and Tobago

SUNDAY: People's Republic of Mozamhique, Republic of Rwanda, Sci Lanka Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

# Sickness Hits 160 at Lockheed Jet Plant

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service BURBANK, California - At least 160 manufacturing workers at a Lockheed Corp. plant, many of whom are believed to be involved in huilding a top-secret fighter aircraft, have become ill provoking questions that begin with the mate-

rials used in the plant. In several lawsuits seeking financial compensation, the workers say they are suffering health problems ranging from nausea and minor rashes to disorientation, memory lanses and cancer.

Their suits contend that their illnesses were caused by their work, plaints been made at once. specifically, they say, by exposure to chemicals critical to the manufacture of the plant's highly elassified research and development pro-

in a single malt.

Isle of Jura

SINGLE MALT

The flavour of an island

ing to their lawyers.
In legal documents, Lockheed denied the charges and said further that the plaintiffs knowingly assumed any risks that may have occurred at the plant. But company officials declined to discuss the

"It's company policy not to discuss issues involved in litigation," said Rod Hanks, director of human resources at the Burbank plant. He added that workers had made health complaints against the company from time to time but that never in the 50 years that the plant

has existed had so many com-In an effort to limit detection by radar, the fighter, which aerospace experts call the RF-19, or the Stealth fighter, is believed to use

sified information. some designs and materials similar be causing them to become ill. Moreover, scientists familiar

with aerospace manufacturing say that disclosing bow the substances cited by the lawsuits are used could give other countries a glimpse of the process used to build the secret The existence of the aircraft be-

the Northrop Corp.
Union officials who represent

workers in Burbank said they knew

of no similar complaints hy work-ers building the bomber. Work-re-

lated illnesses like those that the

lawsuits say are happening in Bur-

bank are oot new in the aerospace

industry, hut the situation here is

different because of the intense se-

publicly about what may have

are not allowed to discuss their

dismissal and prosecution for vio-

lating laws against disclosing clas-

Workers are wary of speculating

crecy surrounding the fighter.

ing huilt here, reported many times in newspapers and technical publications, has never been confirmed by the company or by the military. Officials of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration and California workplace safety officials have even had diffi-

culty inspecting the plant. The

to those believed used by the company, citing national security, stealth bomber being developed by refused to allow inspectors without security clearances full access to

the premises.

John Carpenter, the safety coordinator for District Lodge 727 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, which represents workers in the and that's a fact of life here.

He says the dimensions of the problem the workers see are unknown and perhaps unknowable. But be says be fears that workers caused their illnesses because they are being exposed to chemicals that one day could prove as deadly as work. To do so would be to risk asbestos, the cancer-causing construction material that once seemed harmless.

Two lawyers, Jeffrey McIntyre Indeed, workers say they are not allowed to explain fully to their own doctors what they think may ers suing the company, 160 workers whose cases are pending in Superior Court in Burbank. Other cases, which workers here said could number as many as 30, have been filed in other state courts.

> Workers and supervisors said in interviews that virtually all the ailing workers worked in one area of the plant, an area employing several hundred workers at any one time. Lockheed and the workers' lawyers refused to give more specific figures on the proportion of ill people to that area's work force. The plant employs more than 14,000 people.

Mr. McIntyre asserts that Lockheed "acted irresponsibly" by exposing its employees to chemicals that in combinations may pose health hazards.



Vice President George Bush gesturing to the press after a Sunday worship service at St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington.

# NTRODUCING AN INTERNATIONAL HOTEL IN THE ROSEWOOD TRADITION



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## ISSUES: Campaigns Lack Substance, U.S. Voters Say

ly see "the issues" as of secondary importance to their choice. Asked in a recent New York Times-CBS News Poll whether "the issues" or "competence" were more important to how they voted for president, only 19 percent chose the issues. Sixty-seven percent chose

competence. Voters this year may be looking more at competence than at issues. precisely because Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis do not differ as fundamentally from each other as other nominees have in the past.

But campaign consultants argue that most of the time, especially in presidential elections, voters tend to pay more attention to the kind of person they are electing than to the candidates' stances on issues.

Campaigns structure themselves accordingly. "Voters are looking for a hasic feel for who a candidate is and where he's going," said Darry Sragow, a top California Democratic political operative. "So whatever issues you talk about tend to be metaphors for this."

(Continued from page 1)
to the incentives of the system and the wishes of the electorate.

presidential candidates insist that they are addressing the issues. Lee they are addressing the issues. Lee Atwater. Mr. Bush's campaign really believe what he was saying giance and the death penalty as

munications director, points to his election year conversion" and was candidate's detailed proposals over the last two weeks on defense and student loans as a sign that "Mi-chael Dukakis has addressed substance, something our opponent

asn't done."
But Mr. Dach also argued that BUSH: Candidate Has Broad Base in Electoral Votes hasn't done." the point of these proposals lies not in their detail but in the general sense they convey to the public.

"You're not going to win be-cause you have a slightly hetter plan to address day care or to address health care," he said. "You're going to win because the proposals we have as Election Day approach-demonstrate to voters that you're a leader who'll take charge on the issues they care about."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis have indeed quarreled, but it has been less an argument over the right course for the country than a mutu-Campaign officials for both al attack on motives.

The voters themselves apparent-see "the issues" as of secondary tacks on Mr. Dukakis over such dovish beliefs on defense with questions as the Pledge of Alle- tough rhetoric. That is much the way Mr. Dukabeing part of an "issue-oriented kis responded to Mr. Bush's

speeches on the environment. He Leslie Dach, Mr. Dukakis's com- said the vice president had had "an trying to hide the Reagan administration's anti-environmental re-

(Continued from page 1) Bush is a Southern and Western political base," said Lee Atwater, Mr. Bush's campaign manager. "It's the single biggest advantage we have as Election Day approach-

But Dukakis strategists say that, despite the dismal record of Demo-cratic presidential candidates in these two regions over the past two decades, and despite their own eroding polls in the South, voters are too volatile and regional econo-mies are too shaky for the past to

be predictive this year.
"I'll acknowledge that Republicans have won four of the last five elections," said Susan Estrich, campaign manager for Mr. Dukakis.
But we'll argue all day about how much relevance that has to 1988."

She said the Dukakis campaign would continue to run a 50-state effort. They will not consider, she added, a more fortress-like strategy, concentrating on the Northeast, industrial Midwest and Pacific Coast, unless polling data a month from now leaves them no choice.

The "lock" they appear to be up against is a bit of a misnomer. It does not guarantee Republican success; it merely holds that, based on a two-decade track record, a Republican candidate starts out with roughly 200 electoral votes.

"To refer to these campaigns as 'races' misses the point," said a political analyst, Horace W. Busby, originator of the lock theory. "In

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reality, one party starts off right next to the finish line." aides say their attacks on Mr. Du-These are some of the elements

• Since 1968, 23 states with 202 electoral votes have gone Republican in all five presidential elections.
Only the District of Columbia has voted Democratic all five times.

 Thirty-six states with 356 electoral votes have gone Republican at least four of the five times, Only Minnesota and the District have gone Democratic at least four of the five.

 Since 1968, Democratic presidential candidates have carried only two of the IE continental states west of the Mississippi River
— Texas (in 1968 and 1976) and Washington (in 1968). In other words, of the 90 state contests in the West in presidential races over this period, the Republican Party

Dukakis strategists say that if they tried to concoct a Northeast-Midwest-Pacific Coast model, the only thing they would lock them-selves into would be a self-fulfilling prophecy of defeat. Instead, their general election instincts so far have been to "play offense rather than defense."

By far the boldest Dukakis thrust into Republican "lock" territory came when the candidate reached to Texas to select Senator Lloyd Bentsen as his running mate.

The choice was made while Mr. Dukakis was far ahead in national polls, and for a time it shook Republicans. Now, with historical patterns starting to assert themselves. Republicans are inclined think be went on a fool's errand. "The more resources they pour

into the South," said Mr. Atwater, "the better we like it."

Polls taken in Texas this month show Mr. Bush leading by 4 to 7 points, baving trailed by roughly that margin in midsummer. He has larger margins throughout the ble for the Democ Deep South, and his campaign electoral votes.

kakis as soft on crime, short on patriotism and weak on defense have landed especially heavily in

"During the period in late August and early September when things fell in on Dukakis," said Geoffrey Garin, the Democratic pollster, "they fell farthest and fast-est in the South."

Democrats counter that Mr. Bush is an uncommonly flawed candidate, and that shifts in the economy have made the Republican-dominated Sun Belt, Rocky Mountain and farm-state base much softer than recent history would indicate.

Those regions were economic winners, compared with the rest of the country, in the 1970s. But they have been losers in the 1980s, with agriculture, oil and other industries industries taking heavy hits. 2

The Dukakis camp argues that Western "lock" states such as North and South Dakota, Montana and Colorado — which have thad economic troubles — are all in play this year, and recent polling data show Mr. Dukakis within striking distance. Democrats also say they have an especially good chance in heavily Hispanic New Mexico.

The Pacific Coast is also a dead heat. A California Field Poll taken Sept. 6-12 showed Mr. Dukakis with 46 percent and Mr. Bush with 45 percent But Mr. Bush led, 46 percent to 45 percent, in the most recent poll taken for the Portland Oregonian.

Polls in the three big Midwestern industrial states of Ohio, Hinois and Michigan show the race within the margin of error. Republicans and Democrats agree that Ohio is the best of the three for Mr. Bush. Republicans could decide to barrage the state with campaign ads, believing that if they can nail it down—along with say. Texas and down — along with, say, Texas and New Jersey — it would be impossible for the Democrats to gather 270





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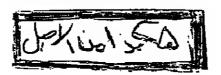
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# **TOPICS**

**AMERICAN** 

Failing 5-Year-Olds: The Stigma Lingers

Flunking kindergarten was lit-tle more than a humorous expression a generation ago when 5-year-olds mostly sang songs, played at blocks and fingerpaint-ing in the classroom. Today, with more and more kindergarteners expected to learn reading and writing 10 to 60 percent, depending on the school district, are held back for a second year

instead of going into first grade. This trend is deplored by two professors of education, Lorrie A. Shepard of the University of Colorado and Mary Lee Smith of Arizona State University, in a report published by the American Federation of Teachers.

The policy is well intentioned and intended to prevent future failures in school, the professors say. But they say their research has found that keeping children back in kindergarten does nothing to boost their subsequent academic achievement. Regardless of how it is disguised, they reported, keeping a child back "creates a social stigma," not only for children but for parents, who find their children's repeating hard to explain. The profes-sors say the policy encourages schools to put even more aca-

demic pressure on first-graders.

The researchers found that a child older than his or her classmates because of being held back was more likely to drop out of school later. They questioned whether such a policy, though essential in higher grades to prevent children to make it through high school without learning to -read or write, was suitable for 5year-olds.

Short Takes

An plaque implanted without authorization by Indians at the Custer Battlefield National Monument near Billings, Mon-tana, to honor the "Indian patriots" who defeated General George Armstrong Custer at the Battle of the Little Righorn in 1876, has been removed on orders of the director of the National Park Service. The director, William Penn Mott Jr., said he would appoint a committee of American Indian leaders and other citizens to help design an official memorial to the Indians killed in the battle.



QUITE A HAUL - Construction workers moving the mechanical shark used in the movie "Jaws IV." The shark was on exhibit at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

justice system, The New York Times reports. There are not enough prosecutors, judges or courtrooms, cells or probation officers. The accused get "a free bite," the paper reports. However, they do not get off scot-free. They bear the stigma of convicted felons and are excluded from working at some jobs. Although

scholars, judges, prosecutors and other experts do not condone the practice of not incarcerating first-time felons, they do acknowledge its expediency. Last year, 33,593 felony sentences were pronounced, more than a quarter including neither jail nor prison terms.

The founder of the Church of Satun, Anton Szandor LaVey, and his companion for 22 years, Diane Hegarty, are splitting up in San Francisco. Thus ends what they had called a match "conceived in Hell." Community property to be divided up includes a coffee table made of a

First-time offenders usually do not end up behind bars in New 2 bed of nails, a wooden coffin York City's overtaxed criminal and a shrunken head.

Notes About People

The mayor of San Antonio Texas. Henry G. Cisperos is quitting after four two-year terms. Mr. Cisneros, 41, was widely considered as a potential Democratic vice-presidential candi-date in 1984. The mayor's salary is \$5,000 a year, which Mr. Cis-neros supplemented with money made from newspaper columns and speaking engagements. But he said that with a son who has a congenital heart defect and stomach abnormalities, and two daughters approaching college age, he needed a better-paying job.

President Ronald Reagan, re-lating that he had sent Vice Pres-ident George Bush to watch the first destruction of U.S. missiles first destruction or our mader the Intermediate Range and I Nuclear Forces Treaty, said, told him not to get too close."

Arthur Highee

# Candidates Argue Defense but Avert Issue of Cuts

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — While Vice President George Bush and Gover-nor Michael S. Dukakis continually argue over which weapon systems to add to the U.S. arsenal, there has been little direct debate over the cuts in military programs that would be required under their bud-

ever does.

According to advisers in both camps, neither man plans on increasing the overall level of military In Pinched U.S. Suburb, spending beyond the point needed to make up for inflation.

And each has promised to sup- The Young Go for Bush out some new weapons. port some new weapons. Thus, both face the prospect of cutting well over \$150 billion from the Reagan administration's fiveyear military spending plan, ac-cording to estimates expressed in the present purchasing power of the dollar.

The likelihood that both candidates would be forced to make cuts in military programs is striking because so much of the campaign debate and commentary has fo-cused on Mr. Bush's assertion that he is a more steadfast advocate of a strong military than his rival, and on Mr. Dukakis scrambling attempts to blunt the issue.

A new study prepared at the request of a Republican member of the Senate Budget Committee by the nonpartisan Congressinnal Budget Office makes it clear that the problem of squaring campaign oratory with budget pressures will be particularly difficult for Mr.

The study suggests that his strong advocacy of new strategie nuclear weapons, an ambitious program of anti-missile research and a large navy would force him to make significant cutbacks in conventional military programs, a conclusion supported by other inde-pendent analysts.

"If Mr. Bush carries out the program he has outlined, the cuts will have to come out of nur conventional land forces and conventional air forces," said Edward L. Meyer, a retired general who is a former army chief of staff.

Mr. Meyer said Mr. Bush's camwould also have to make some difaign proposals suggested "a lack ficult tradeoffs.

The problem facing both candically celling weapons or both, the report dates stems from the ambitious states. paign proposals suggested "a lack ficult tradeoffs. of understanding of NATO's dilemma" and had not received suffi-

ride," Mr. Meyer said.

Mr. Dukakis's military program prosents a similar problem. To make good on his program to beef up NATO's conventional defenses Mr. Dukakis usually talks about and develop some new types of But the comaking some cuts; Mr. Bush hardly strategic weapons, Mr. Dukakis far enough.

obstacle to returning to college for

Lisa Stinson, a neighbor, worries about affording the down payment

Mrs. Bethmann and Mrs. Stinson

miles (24 kilometers) northwest of

"but I like the way the economy

goes when the Republicans are in.

her nursing degree.

Unlike Mr. Bush, Mr. Dukakis

has identified some of the cuts that cient scrutiny. "He is getting a free the construction of new aircraft he would make, such as forgoing carrier battle groups, rejecting the

But the cuts do not appear to go

plans that the Reagan administration has set in motion and recognition by both sides that the budget deficit has effectively ruled out significant increases in military

Mr. Bush's basic position, says Dennis Ross, a senior aide on national security issues to Mr. Bush, is that the most he will be able to do is keep pace with inflation.

And Mr. Dukakis talks about the need for "stable" budgets, which leaves unclear whether he would support spending that would keep pace with inflation or would be slightly less than that.

But if military spending is inwill face two unattractive options, according to the unpublished anal-ysis by the Congressional Budget Office, which was notained by The New York Times.

The options: fewer forces or can-

But what cutbacks are to he

Mr. Bush has generally side-stepped the whnle issue, while as-sailing the proposals that Mr. Du-kakis has made.

So far, the only possible cutback alluded to by the Bush campaign has been that Mr. Bush may have to decide between buying additional MX missiles or buying the expensive Midgetman missile.

When asked how Mr. Bush will come up with the funds to pay for a panoply of new strategic nuclear weapons, anti-missile research and a Navy of 15 aircraft carrier battle groups without sacrificing other military programs, Mr. Ross said considerable savings would be made by reforming the procurement process.

But some independent experts say that that such changes, if put into effect, would not save nearly enough money to avoid making some difficult cutbacks.

#### creased only enough to keep even seemed to do so much good for the with inflation, the next president ST. CHARLES, Missonri -Dawn Bethmann sees the cost of Mr. Dukakis cannot afford to day-care for her two children as the

lose too many voters like Mrs. Bethmann and Mrs. Stinson. Most of the poll takers expect this year's election to be decided by voters like them, in suburban neighborhoods like the one where they live.

on a house and about how her hus-In their neighborhood, a nest of brick duplexes tucked away behind band's job does not provide health a strip of shopping centers and Their concerns should be music fast-food restaurants, people work hard for their \$20,000 to \$30,000 a to the ears of Michael S. Dukakis. the Democratic presidential candiyear. Among young couples, both partners usually work. date. The campaign of the Massachusetts governor is largely pitched to the squeezed middle class in

Of course, not everyone in the neighborhood, even some of those who voted for Ronald Reagan in neighborhoods like the one where 1984, support Mr. Bush. Sherman Jones, a painter in his late 30's, is live in this city of 40,000 people, 15 firmly for Mr. Dukakis.

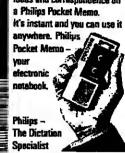
"I voted for Reagan the last time." Mr. Jones said, "and I don't But the two are part of the Democrats' problem, not their solution.
They are both unequivocally for Vice President George Bush, and for the same reason. "I am working class," Mrs. Bethmann, 28, said, "That I have been seen as the same reason." think he's helping out the union

But the central issue for Mr. Jones, whose wife works in an automobile plant, is Japan's trade practices. "Our stuff goes over there and it's triple taxed," he said. "It's "In my lifetime, since I was old not fair."

enough to understand, the economy hasn't done well when the even like the way Japanese cars Democrats are in. We've had a look, was admiring a new Chevrogood living for the last eight years." let in his drivew Mrs. Stinson, 21, said Jimmy Allen, a machin let in his driveway with a friend, Ed

Carter "is the only other president
I we known," and added: "I think
about how bad everything was and, when asked to choose, replied, when Carter was in. Reagan "You got a coin?"

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# With Gulf Tension Easing, U.S. Navy May End Escorts for Most Shipping

sponse to the reduction of tensions brought about by the Iran-Iraq by Kuwait that were re-registered crase-fire, the U.S. Navy plans to relax the protection it provides to merchant ships in the Gulf. Reagan are those delivering U.S. arms. administration officials say.

While U.S. ships will continue to patrol Gulf waters and stay in posi-

#### 18 Leftist Inmates Flee Turkish Jail

ANKARA - Eighteen leftist prisoners, including three sen-tenced to death, have escaped from a high-security Turkish prison after digging a tunnel more than 100-meters long, the police said.

. Two soldiers and three guards were questioned after the escape, in Kirschir, 150 kilometers (95 miles) southeast of Ankara. "It is not possible to escape without inside help," the prosecutor in Kirschir, Necip Umiter, said at a news brief-

He said the prisoners, mostly members of the banned far-left Turkish Workers Peasants Liberation Army and the Turkish Com-munist Party, started the 118-meter (385-foot) tunnel from a cell toilet four or five mouths ago and had shifted the equivalent of four

That includes oil tankers owned

The decision, which has not yet been approved by the White House, will allow the navy to begin a modest reduction in its Gulf fleet. Officials said on Friday that the changes are certain to be put into effect after consultations with allies. Earlier this mouth, France ordered an aircraft carrier and three other warships to leave the Gulf.

At first, the United States probably will withdraw only one or two Arabia to track aircraft. frigates from the two dozen warships it has in the region.

Officials at the Pentagon and the State Department said the new operating plan will be comparable to what one called a "zone defense."
Merchant ships will move in normal shipping channels through the
Gulf, pessing from one zone to an-

other, always within fairly short distance of a U.S. or allied warship. Since early 1987, the navy has closely escorted through the Gulf all ships flying the U.S. fiag. In July

1987, the ships began to sail in soon as it became clear that the cease-fire had lowered dangers. So far, only one notable change

has been made in the fleet: the

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a re
tion to aid merchant vessels if attacked, most civilian ships will not be directly escorted in convoys, the down an Iranian passenger jet over the Gulf, killing 290 people.

The new plan, while it does not ating at a less demanding tempo,

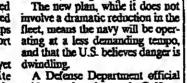
lar maritime patrols by P-3 Orion aircraft to examine Iranian movements in the Gulf, and it will no longer be necessary to send AWACS radar planes from Saudi

not remove the aircraft carrier that usually patrols a few bundred miles outside the Gulf with accompany-

present method of providing pro-tection to U.S.-flagged shipping in

under consideration do not involve any significant reduction in force levels," the statement said.

Defense Department officials have said for the last month that they would move as quickly as possible to reduce the Gulf fleet as soon as it became clear that the der U.S. escort.



said two other changes in Gulf op-erations will be made at the same The navy will no longer fly regu-

For the time being, the navy will

ing warships.

The Pentagon, in a brief statement on the change, said it meant only "modest modifications of our

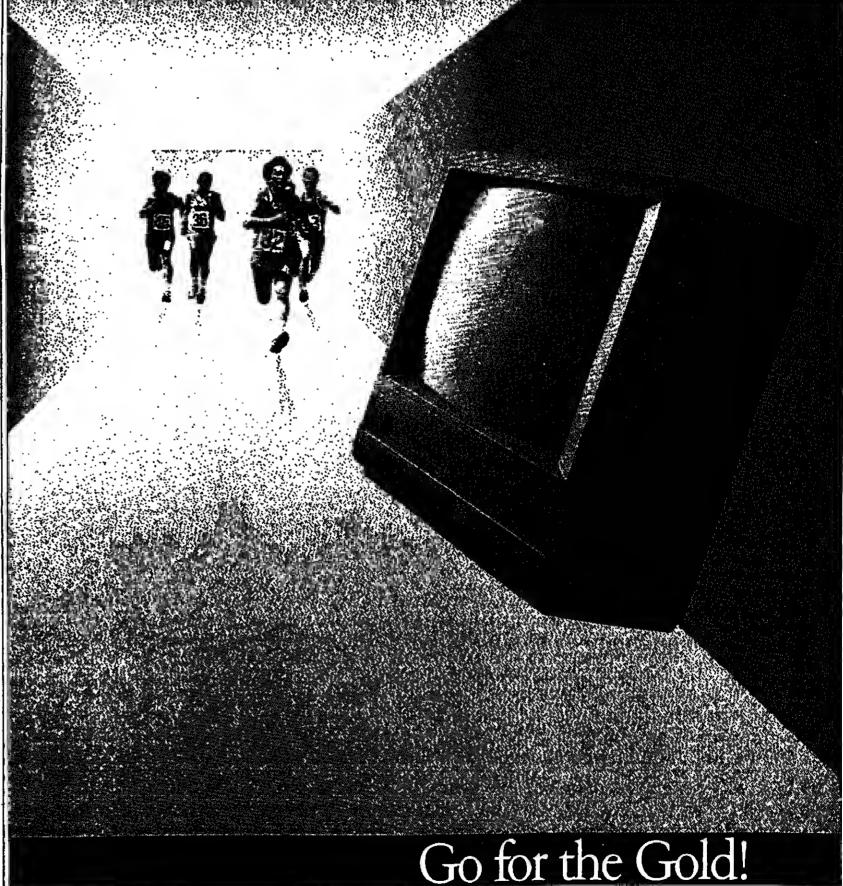
"The modifications currently

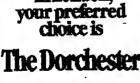
The United States now has 26



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## **More Than Just Money**

The United Nations has lately shown a resolve to tackle its long-standing organizational problems, and has begun playing a so quick to blame the developed world for more conspicuous and constructive role in resolving regional conflicts. In belated response to these welcome trends. President Reagan last week announced that he would stop the U.S. policy of crippling the United Nations financially and start paying UN dues. Although hastily conceived, his plan

moves in the right direction.

With little congressional consultation. the White House gave the United Nations a \$15.2 million check and promised to pay remaining 1988 and 1989 dues if Congress agrees. Further, Mr. Reagan asked the State Department to plan how to pay the remainder of the \$500 million owed. This effectively leaves the hard decisions for the next administration. But now that he has vowed to pay up, the president can come unembarrassed to the United Nations for his final address. His visit would be a good time to offer a commitment beyond dollars: U.S. leadership in building an even more impor-

tant role for the United Nations. Today's United Nations is different from the one the Reagan administration so disdained. It has launched long-overdue reforms in staffing and budgeting. And it has effective leadership from Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Happily, these internal gains coincide with changes in world politics that allow for a new era of multilateral cooperation. The United Nations, originally designed for such an environment, suffered disastrously from the world's division into blocs.

Now Mikhail Gorbachev has ended Moscow's implacable hostility toward the United Nations, and both the Soviet Union and the United States show a growing interest in

so quick to blame the developed world for their problems. All this makes the United Nations more useful - and usable, as its

peacemaking roles in Afghanistan, the Gulf region and Western Sahara show. When President Reagan took office. Washington was inclined to dismiss the United Nations as hopelessly anti-American, reffectual and a drag on American diplomacy. In that atmosphere, the idea of withhold-ing UN dues caught on with a vengeance.

The policy began reasonably enough: A ercentage of dues would be withheld to aduce badly needed reforms. And the United Nations finally began to cut a bugebloated staff and involve the United ates more in budgeting procedures.

But Washington perversely responded to progress by piling on more punitive measures. Congress, already pressed to cut the federal budget, found the United Nations an easy target. And the United States replaced e Soviet Union as top UN deadbeat.

Now, with the United Nations playing a conspicuous role in regional peacemaking, and with Mr. Reagan's appearance at the United Nations on Sept. 26 approaching, the administration has switched course.

Its agreement to pay eases the threat of imminent UN insolvency. But Mr. Reagan owes the United Nations something besides dues. His administration fed the idea that the United Nations and multilateral diplomacy are lamentable constraints on U.S. action. Now that multilateralism shows itself a valuable means of achieving shared goals, Mr. Reagan needs to give the United Nations its due and make U.S. support unmistakably clear, Sept. 26 is his chance. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Gas Is Spreading

that, as the State Department now says, Libya is preparing to manufacture poison gas. Libya can always be counted on to make the world a more dangerous place. The State Department calls on "all natinus who have the capacity to do something about this" — that is, Libya's suppliers and advisers — to cut off their support. It's very late.

International controls have been successful in restraining the spread of nuclear weapons. But the same techniques of control will not work in dealing with gas, perhaps the second most frightening of weapons. Radioactivity makes a nuclear bomb's raw materials traceable. The manufacturing process requires such highly specialized metallurgy and electronics that shipments are immediately suspect. In the case of gas, unfortunately, it is just the opposite, Most of the ingredients are common chemicals that move by the carload in normal commerce. Many are used routinely for pesticides in agriculture. If the world wants to make a serious effort to prevent the use of poison gas, the most effective way to do it is to pay closer attention to the means of delivery. That means missiles - and the

growing international trade in them. There may be not much more than moral reproach that can prevent a government from using gas on its own people, as the Iraqis have evidently done to the Kurds.

to it in their long war, gas is not likely to be widely used on the battlefield; the winds are too unreliable for most generals' taste. A much greater probability is gas attacks on the civilian population of an enemy's cities. Most countries within striking distance of Libya, particularly Israel and the Europeans, are well equipped to defend themselves from bostile aircraft. But nobody has a

reliable defense against missiles. In the Middle East alone, at least four countries - Iraq, Iran, Syria and Israel have both missiles and the ability to make gas warheads, Libya has some missiles, although perhaps not very modern or very many. It has ordered much-longer-range missiles from Brazil. The United States has been leaning on China to cut down its missile sales. It might usefully ask the Brazilians to think again about the implications of their missile business, too.

Gas can also be delivered, unfortunately, by terrorists. Libya has been arming a variety terrorist organizations, not all of them Arab. Some of the Irish Republican Army's weapons, for example, have come from Libya. If any government were to begin providing gas bombs to terrorists for dissemination in foreign cities, it would invite a foreign reaction going well beyond the bombing of Libya two years ago by the United States. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### Other Comment

#### **Nuclear Power at Issue**

This month, a fire broke out in the Soviet Union's biggest nuclear power plant. Apparently no radiation leaked into the atmosohere. But the incident, coming just two years after the world's worst nuclear accident, at Chernobyl, underlines yet again the great risk involved in harnessing the atom for even peaceful purposes, and demonstrates that no matter how advanced the technology has become, something can still go wrong.

Nuclear power is proliferating in Asia. Japan, China, South Korea, India, Pakistan and now Indonesia have operating reactors. In light of dwindling coal and uncertain oil resources, there is little alternative for many industrial powers. Therefore, we are not so naive as to urge the abolition of nuclear power plants, along with an end to nuclear arms stockpiles. But we express our earnest hopes that those joining the nuclear bandwagon do so with great care, keeping in mind not only their own country's interests but those of their still-unconvinced neighbors.

- The Bangkok Post (Thailand). It has recently become popular to assume that anyone against space weapons must also be against continued use of nuclear electric power. But most scientists do not make this coupling, in a recent survey of scientists who signed a petition to ban space weapons, three-quarters believe in continued operation of nuclear power. Several public opinion surveys suggest that this fraction is the same for scientists whether or not they oppose space weapons. We regard it as unfortunate that some public interest groups confuse the two issues and thereby confuse the public

"Star wars" and nuclear power should be discussed on their technological merits. Space weapons seem to us to be exorbitantly expensive and of very doubtful effectiveness. Moreover, the psychological effect of their attempted deployment could well

perpennate the arms race. Nuclear fission can produce electricity in a way that is environmentally comparatively

benign, and its cost can be competitive. Its use is not accompanied by the exacerbation of acid rain and the greenhouse effect. We believe that the present use of nuclear power should be supported, and plans should be laid for an improved nuclear industry and regulatory structure for the future.

- Hans A. Bethe, a professor emeritus of physics at Cornell University who played a major role in development of the atomic bomb, and Glenn T. Seaborg, a former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, writing in The Washington Past.

The environmental movement provides something for everyone in terms of middle class social activity. Unfortunately, the future of the movement and the willingness of the [British] public and the government to listen to it are being put at risk by the exaggerations of its claims and the nimbus of nonsense and fanaticism with which it has become surrounded. Environmentalists, in fact, are in the position of constantly crying "wolf." On no account should we accept uncritically the scare stories put out so regularly. These should be looked at and investigated by proper scientific research, and it should be remembered that certainty about the causes of damage to German forests, say, will take a long time to reach.

- Peregrine Worsthorne (The Sunday Telegraph, London).

#### A Good Start to the Games

The Games of the XXIVth Olympiad were launched by an opening ceremony that achieved an inspired balance between ravishing spectacle and sustained good taste. The persistent troubles in the streets bere and the frightening security problems that are the natural luggage of the Games were set aside for this day at least, as the bosts drew skillfully on their own culture to produce a show which made the Hollywood overkill of Los Angeles 1984 seem more than ever like a tribute to Liberace. -- Hugh McIlvanney (The Observer, London).

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## **OPINION**



'No drink, no smoking, no meat, no sugar, no salt, no sun, no sex — I'll be downstairs breathing the radon.'

## Trade: Asian Growth Is Good News for the West

S INGAPORE — Trade between countries in Asia is growing rapidly, creating a new momentum in global economic affairs and underscoring Asia's emergence as an in-creasingly powerful force in the inter-national economy. If the trend contin-ues, it may help correct the present U.S. trade imblance as Asian markets open wider to foreign imports. It will also ease trade friction between Japan

and some of its Asian neighbors. But the latest trade figures also car-ry a note of warning. They highlight the critical importance of Japan's con-tinuing economie health for the future

fortunes of the rest of region.
Intra-Asian trade, including that with Japan, is estimated to have reached \$189 billion in 1987, a rise of almost 29 percent from the \$147 billion recorded in 1986. By comparison, Asia's trade with North America, although still larger at \$258 billion, grew

by only 14 percent last year.

If these growth rates are sustained, intra-Asian trade will surpass the val-ue of Asia's trade with North America by around 1990. This could prove as significant a turning point as the early 1980s, when trans-Pacific trade overtook trans-Atlantic trade. That shift was largely responsible for turning international, particularly corporate, attention to the Asia-Pacific region. Another significant trend is the enBy Sanjoy Chowdhury

hanced capacity of Asian markets to absorb imports. This could play a major role in correcting the troublesome U.S. trade deficit

For much of the 1970s, oil-exporting countries, their appetites primed by high petroleum prices, were an im-portant source of import demand. But as oil prices declined and the U.S. dollar appreciated in the first half of the 1980s, there was a swing of about \$140 billion in import demand away from the oil exporters to the United States. There was corresponding deterioration in the U.S. trade balance.

With the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar in the past couple of years, another swing in global demand of probably the same magnitude is gathering pace. Japan and 10 other sub-stantial Asian economies form a combined market of about \$340 billion. Together they could account for a significant portion of this next swing.

Even without Japan, imports into 10 Asian countries — China, India, South Korea, the Philippines. Taiwan, Hongkong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sin-gapore and Thailand — were worth more than \$200 billion in 1987. This figure is likely to rise by an average of up to 10 percent annually until 1995. It will be spurred by faster industrialization, more liberal trade policies and

further appreciation of the currencies of a number of Asian countries which

will make their exports more expensive and imports cheaper.

in addition to exchange rate movements, U.S. pressures for more open markets are contributing to this swing in global demand toward Asia. U.S. exports to the region, excluding Japan and Taiwan, expanded by 18 percent in 1987, after using less than 1 percent annually in the preceding five years. However, America's deficit with the region continued to grow as Asia's exports to the United States jumped 27 percent in 1987 on top of an 11 percent annual rise in those years.

But growth of Asian exports to Japan in 1987 was even faster. Exports from Hong Kong, Indonesia, South Korea and Taiwan all expanded by more than half on the year before, while those from Singapore and Thailand increased by about one-third. Only in the case of Malaysia and the Philippines did exports to the United States grow faster than those to Japan.

The rapid expansion of Asian exports to Japan continues in 1988. For example, South Korea's sales to the United States in the first seven months of the year were up 11 percent on the same period of 1987, but those to Japan rose by 52 percent. Exports

from Taiwan to the United States recorded a fall of 15 percent between January and May 1988, compared

with a 20 percent increase to Japan.

These figures underline the critical importance of the Japanese economy to the rest of Asia, especially South Korta, Taiwan, Hongkong and Singapore. Should growth of domestic demand in Japan falter, as would seem possible judging by the economy's poor performance in the second quarter of 1988, Asia might well face a difficult period.

On the other hand, if the rapid growth of exports to Japan from other countries in Asia continues, it will help correct a trade imbalance within the region. Japan has a large trade surplus with almost every Asian country. (Indonesia and Malaysia are exceptions because both sell large quantities of oil

and natural gas to Japan.)
Japan's regional surplus (\$18.5 bil-lion in 1987) has caused periodic friction with neighbors such as China and South Korea. Beijing's protests about the surplus led to sharp cuts in Japanese sales to China last year. Seoul has also concentrated on lowering its large deficit with Japan, while paring its surplus with the United States.

The writer is senior economist, Asia-Pacific, for Merrill Lynch (Singapore). International Herald Tribune.

## Candidates: **Differences** To Consider #

By Flora Lewis

PRINCETON. New Jersey — Enropean officials, East and West, are unusually relaxed about the American elections. They don't feel they
have a big stake in the outcome, not
because U.S. decisions are less vital to them now but because they don't expect much change whoever wins.

Despite the candidates' efforts to Despite the candidates choics in sharpen their profiles, foreign policy is not a major issue in the broad sense. That is one reason George Bush keeps harping on "experience" rather than on anything substantive although it comes a bit oddly from the comes as th Ronald Reagan's running mate in 1980. They made no point of it then.
In any case, it is misleading. Mr. Bush has had a lot of foreign expo-sure, but that is not at all the same as

grappling with decisions.
People who were at the United Nations when he was ambassador there saw an energetically backslapping lobbyist, which is part of the job, but say he did not seem well informed on U.S. plans nor did he try to influence them. Foreign diplomats who watched him in Beijing say he had no grasp of what was going on. And a Washington Post inquiry on the impression he made at the CIA reported people who worked with him there saying that he never took a stand or made a recommendation when controversies arose.

It is true that with the exception perhaps of Latin America, U.S. opin-ion and circumstances have set the likely course of foreign policy for some years ahead. There will be negotiations with Moscow and with U.S. trading partners, continued troubles in the Middle East, attempts to contain and if possible resolve regional conflicts. options are narrow on these issues. There is no question of isolationism or dramatic new initiatives.

A Republican president who takes care to assuage hard-liners might have an easier time getting new arms con-trol treaties ratified, although the really hard ones will fight any agreements with the Soviets, and a Democratic president is likely to establish better working relations with Congress.

But the foreigners overlook two important points that influence policy. One is presidential style, not only in presenting issues to the public and in personal encounters with other leaders, but also in facing decisions. A large part of policy trouble in the Reagan administration comes from leaving issues open, so that fights between the State and Defense Departments, for example, went on until events imposed the choice.

The other key difference is in the people the president names to carry out the policy. Mr. Reagan put an unprecedented number of political appointees in ambassadorial and ranking departmental jobs, many without government or foreign experience. The foreign service suffered considerably. Some nonprofessionals bring an inci-sive, fresh approach, but others have made dreadful gaffes in recent years.

Michael Dukakis's big foreign policy speech last week was evidently based on ideas articulated by Graham 1 Allison Jr., dean of the Kennedy that smacked of plagiarism, but it's nonsense. A president has to rely on advisers, and it matters that he choose knowledgeable and sound ones, not just slick media consultants. If Mr. Allison was an example of where Mr. Dukakis looks, he was a good one.

It would be interesting to know who advised Mr. Bush to use the line of attack blaming Mr. Dukakis for fail-ing to attribute all the changes in the Communist world to the Reagan administration. Mr. Dukakis has endorsed current Reagan policy on dealing with Mikhail Gorbachev, while Mr. Bush seems to be backing away a bit to please the ultra-right.
But of course Mr. Dukakis is right

in analyzing Moscow's extraordinary shifts as the result primarily of internal problems, and wise to show that he understands the limits of U.S. influcace. Mr. Gorbachev's attempts at transformation are the comulative result of two generations of general success in the West and undernable failure in the East. Even Czechoslovak officials, the hard-liners of the East, concede that central planning doesn't work and the problem is how to reform it without getting into worse trouble.

Mr. Dukakis is right in pointing out

that the military budget can no longer be increased. It is "soft on defense" to try to solve all questions by throwing money at them. Now the difficult choices, evaded during the Reagan buildup, will have to be made.

Naturally, foreigners don't see anything serious in a debate about pledging allegiance to the flag and counting diplomatic handshakes. The New York Times.

#### 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Tower Men Strike

my, race relations and the future of an

Bush campaign's highly effective chan-neling of American anxiety onto the

turf of defense and foreign policy has

given the Republicans strong momen-turn. It will give them the election un-less Mr. Dukakis can mobilize the cor-

responding strengths of the Democratic

The Washington Post.

Party and make them work for him.

ucation system in deep trouble. The

de Mars, having worked at the Tower Eiffel until it now reaches a height of 140 meters, yesterday [Sept. 18] struck for higher wages. An increase of five centimes an hour was offered them, which the delegates of the strikers said they would try and in-duce their companions to accept.

1913: Brilliant Crossing

scarcely have been more brilliant if it had taken place on shore after weeks of careful preparation. Judge Elbert

H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, estimates the wealth represented by the passengers who attended the ball at \$850,000,000.

#### 1938: Czechs Mobilize

PRAGUE — Premier Milan Hodza today [Sept. 18] solemnly promised his people there would be no plebi-scite in Czechoslovakia and told the world his countrymen were ready to fight for their lives. It was learned that the government last night decided upon total mobilization of the country's manpower. All men from twenty to fifty and subject to military duty were forbidden to leave the country. The measure appeared necessary, for this morning the first organized raiding party from Germany swooped down on a customs house near Asch in the west and laid siege to it with hand grenades, machine guns and automatic rifles. When police and soldiers arrived the 200 raiders withdrew into the safety of Germany.

#### Iraq Shouts and the Other Arabs Fall Into Line piling gas and developing means of delivering it —missiles, for instance. These missiles can reach **By Richard Cohen**

WASHINGTON — Charges that Iraq used Poison gas against the Kurds, Iraq says, are an attempt by the United States to divert attention from the Palestinian problem. Don't laugh. The Iraqi tactic has worked.

In the name of the great Palestinian cause and the even greater cause of Arab solidarity, other n express its "deep concern" about Washing-ton's charges. Whatever "deep concern" it may

have for the Kurds went unmentioned. Similarly, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Bahrain and the Arab League have complained about the American accusation that Iraq has an internal matter. The United States would like killed Kurds with poison gas. The Arab League Iraq to desist. It says maybe, but it's not about to condemned the media for merely raising the take moral instruction from the West. Arab govissue. It reaffirmed its "total solidarity" with ermnents salute the wisdom of these positions. Baghdad, apparently giving it a license to do when Arab states cynically invoke the Pales-whatever it wants. It wants, it seems, to use tinian cause, they are on to something — but not

shrill and unsubstantiated statements. In the case of the alleged use of poison gas by Iraq, Washing-

ton has pointed to two pieces of evidence. being used against them. Noted for their ferocity, they nevertheless fled into Turkey. To be blunt,

something scared the hell out of them.

Second, the State Department reports that it intercepted Iraqi air force communications.

These, apparently, provided the hard evidence.

There is a third bit of evidence, but it is, as Arab states have fallen in line. Kuwait, just the they say, circumstantial: Iraq bas used poison other day an ally for whom the United States reflagged ships, summoned the U.S. ambassador the Kurds. In police jargon, Baghdad's MO

> The evidence fails to impress the Arab world. In brotherly unity, it stands shoulder-to-shoulder with Iraq. The United Nations would like to investigate. Iraq says no, the Kurdish uprising is

poison gas whenever it seems fit.

Except when it comes to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, the State Department is not given to trust between Israel and the Arab world. But in contemporary times, poison gas bas been used by three countries - and each was Arab.

First, the Kurds themselves have with remark-able consistency, told tales of chemical weapons Arabs have killed Arabs with gas or, as with the Kurds and Iranians, not Arabs but fellow Mos-

Egypt used gas in Yemen, Libya in Chad, and

lems. So much for Islamic brotherhood.

Worse, Syria and Libya are reportedly stock-

Arab states say nothing to this. How can Israel be assured that moderate Arab states will attempt to control the more zealous ones — at the very least by using public opinion?

The love-in with Iraq is hardly reassuring.

How can Israel be assured that an Israel substantially rid of Palestinians would not be open to gas attack? Would it not be better to hold the Palestinians hostage? To all these questions the moderate Arab

Israel, a country with a compact urban popula-

tion and which assembles its all-important mili-

tary reserve units at specific locations. Together

with Iraq, Syria and Libya represent the most implacable of Israel's enemies. Their govern-

ments are headed by thugs who, taken together, support much of the world's terrorism. How can Israel deal with such people? The

states have but one answer; an embrace of Iraq. They have shown that they are susceptible to the most blatant demagoguery. Yell "Palestine" and they all fall into line. But it is the moderate Arab states who ulti-

mately will suffer. By supporting Iraq they bring peace no closer, do nothing to advance the Palestinian cause and have encouraged thug regimes that someday may turn on them. It was in the Middle East, after all, where we were told that what we sow is what we reap.

The Washington Post.

#### Campaign: The 'Softness' Scare Hurts Dukakis P ARIS - Democrats may react in Zbigniew Brzezinski's defection to find strong symbols for the more sub-merged but equally strong worries over trade, the deficit-ridden econo-By Jim Hoagland

Aspin. delivering a set of speeches that included endorsements for weapons systems he has learned to come to

the Bush campaign as Winston Churchill responded to the news that Italy had allied itself with Germany at the start of World War II. It was only fair to Britain, Churchill told the House of Commons, since Britain had Italy on its side in the previous war. You will recall Mr. Brzezinski as

the id of the Carter administration's divided foreign policy brain, con-stantly battling the superegos in Cyrus Vance's State Department. Those battles created the shambles that helped bring Ronald Reagan and George Bush to the White House nearly eight years ago. Now Mr. Bush has named Mr. Brzezinski a member of his team of senior campaign foreign pol-icy advisers, presumably so that Mr. Brzezinski can belp attack the shambles he helped create in the first place.

Europeans may not be able in follow all the complexities of the American political process, but they know a telltale sign when they see one. Headline writers in Europe fastened on the Brzezinski appointment as news. The arrival of this born-again ex-Carterite among the Carter-bashing Republicans confirms that the posturing about defense and foreign policy issues by both candidates has sunk this carn-

paign into deep confusion.

The candidates have proved beyond a shadow of any doubt that they need good advisers. Both go astray when they set out to show that they can go it alone. Mr. Busb's solitary choice Dan Quayle may yet cost him the election, especially if Mr. Bush convinces the electorate that the world is still too dangerous a place for Americans to take any risks in leadership. But it is Michael Dukakis who wears

the aura of the loser right now, in large part because Mr. Bush has successfully revived the image of the Democrats being "soft" on defense. The seeds of

this looming disaster for Mr. Dukakis may have been planted by a small suc-cess he scored three months ago when he went to Washington in deliver his first important foreign policy address.

The solid group of defense and foreign policy experts he had assembled for the primaries coached him into a credible first effort that emphasized a conventional defense buildup to re-

place President Reagan's star wars program. A close reading of the speech showed that the pieces of the program he outlined did not all fit together. But the relieved reaction of the audience of specialists at the Atlantic Council and in the press when he said sensible things about defense seemed to persuade the Massachusetts governor that the "softness" issue had been dealt with once and for all.

He promptly dropped the subject. When one of his defense advisers sought in fill in some of the gaps in public presentations that attracted press attention, the adviser was rapped on the knuckles and inld to ston. Mr. Dukakis made no effort to reach out and enlist in his campaign the Defense Democrats, legislators like Sam Nunn and Les Aspin, who have worked hard to change the party's soft-on-defense image among many voters.

Blindsided in the polls by Mr.
Bush's determined assault Mr. Duka-

kis bas responded belatedly and on the

tactical level. He has repackaged him-self as the Plucky Little Candidate.

riding tanks to get votes, pausing to be photographed with Mr. Nuan and Mr.

stated willingness in go further, is the deployment of 50 MX missiles really

anxiety that Mr. Bush has proved can be easily stirred even by the party in power and even in good times. After eight years of the greatest peacetime defense buildup America is likely to see, the polls suggest that Mr. Bush has been able in persuade voters that a possible delay in the deploy-ment of the Trident D-5 warhead should determine who should be president. After the arrival of a Soviet lead-er who has signed the first treaty in eliminate nuclear weapons and who has yet to be tested seriously on his

love. But a sense of an overall logic or

design is still lacking, and time is growing too short for Mr. Dukakis merely to complain (validly, by the way) that this is also true for Mr. Bush.

and foreign policy issues so decisively in his advantage after eight years of Republican rule raises fundamental

questions that go beyond campaign tactics. They involve America's deeply

rooted anxiety about its security, an

That Mr. Busb has turned military

to be decisive in this campaign Mr. Bush has used Mr. Dukakis's hesitation on these and other arcane questions to paint a picture of the Democrat as weak and himself as muscular and manly. I think he has been able in do so because he and his advisers have touched a strong current of fear and concern in the electorate about America's role in the world. This anxiety still most easily expressed in terms of the Russians and military problems. Mr. Dukakis has not been able to

PARIS - The ouvriers in the Champ

PARIS - The ball which took place on the recent westward trip of the steamship Imperator, as described in a cable despatch from New York, was another indication of the advance in steamship travel within re-cent years, and of the fact that life now goes on aboard a great liner under much the same conditions as in London or Paris, or New York ft was an entertainment which could



civilians from the region. He said a

token troop presence, separated by

UN forces, would be acceptable.

and civilians, especially adminis-

trators who would be needed in a

postwar nation, could remain dur-

ing the voting, "so long as they are

prevented from trying to influence

Morocco and the Polisario Front

have reported a major battle in the

western Sahara, less than three

weeks after conditionally approv-

ing the UN peace plan, Reuters

sualties in fierce fighting which

raged on Friday around the Oum

Dreiga section of Morocco's de-

soldiers were "put out of action" and 25 taken prisoner in the attack.

tı said Colonel Abdelsalam Ahidi.

commander of the third regiment of motorized infantry, was cap-

tured, hut died later of severe

Morocco said the Polisario

Polisario reported 200 Moroccan

Morocco said there were 270 ca-

reported from Rabat.

fense wall.

■ Major Battle Reported

the referendum.

# $Candid_{a|_{\delta}}$ $\mathbf{Differe}_{n_{\theta}}$ To Consid

By Fiora Levi Darwing ... ALMETER F. die Witizaniii. bar Fing big. fight a feet than Person ! . than muk 😘 for Legal 1.

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Peace Talks Revived in Nicaragua

peace process.

off June 9.

presidents who signed a regional peace accord in August 1987 now appear to have reached firm agreement to meet in mid-November.

Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica said last week. "We need to discuss why our peace plan bas not advanced

travel to Costa Rica and Nicaragua

He has been in contact by telephone with the Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and dent, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, dent, D

cona Hoyo. The Costa Rican leader said he was confident that substantial advances would emerge from a meet-

plished. But Mr. Arias, who won the No-

bel Peace Prize in 1987 for his efregion until after the U.S. presiden-

Mr. Arias said. "It is the responsibility of the five presidents waiting list at the agency had not to let this hope die. That is the spirit that should guide our upcom-

## Rio Says It's Bankrupt, And Brasilia Bars Aid

By Marlise Simons New York Times Service
RIO DE JANEIRO — After

quarreling with bankers and credipors for weeks, the mayor of Rio de fanciro has publicly declared the city in a state of bankruptcy.

The coffers of this city, long the proud flagship of Brazil, are so empty that there are oo funds to pay teachers, suppliers or contrac-

Mayor Saturnio Braga said in a dramatic television speech Thursday night that there would be no money even to pay the salaries of the city's 104,000 employees.

"All our federal income is blocked and we are not able to borrow a cent," the mayor said gravely. "The situation is more

than serious." in the handsome palace that houses the city hall, worried officials elaborated on the ills of this city of about nine million inhabit-

With dehts of \$150 million abroad and more than \$130 million at home and no loans in sight, they said, the city's fate now depends entirely on the even more debtridden federal government.

Some repercussions of being broke are already looking critical. Contractors who have not been paid for months have suspended public works projects. Public hospitals, officials said, have begun to suffer serious shortages. And with-in days, food stocks will run out for school meals, often the only meal of the day for pupils from poor neighborhoods

"It's a drama, but then, New York weot broke and pulled said Andrea Bacha, an official of the Bank of Rio de Janeiro. "We would like to know what recipe they used."

Mayor Braga, 57, an economist, has blamed the national government for his plight.

As Brazil slides ever deeper into its general economic crisis, the federal government has frozen virtual-

ly all municipal and state funds. To make matters worse, city officials said, the treasury has also failed to disburse most of the money pledged to help the city recover from storm damage early this year. But the city has already spent those

And even the mayor's sharpest critics concede that with inflation estimated at close to 700 percent this year, almost any budget is unmanageable.

"The city mostly lives off taxes, but by the time today's taxes are collected several months from now, they're worth haif or less," Mr. Bacha said. "The hole only gets bigger. There is no way to catch up."

Water, this city's bliss and beauty, in recent months has also become its blight. Rainstorms early this year caused \$20 million worth

Now the city's best features are being soiled as ruptured sewer ducts pour tons of untreated sewage into the sea just off Ipanema Beach. Repairs will take until December and the aothorities have warned people to avoid beaches affected by sewage pollution.

Much of Rio's troubles come

from the recent decades in which the city has turned from a political and cultural capital into a decaying

In the past 20 years, the populanon has doubled. But since the federal government moved to Brasilia and banks and businesses shifted to São Paulo, this city can no longer generate a high number of jobs or In the search for remedies, tour-

ist officials this year have budgeted large amounts for advertising in the United States and Europe. But tourism is hampered by Rio's repu-tation as a hotbed of pickpockets

One result of Mayor Braga's declaration of bankruptcy has come quickly. The national government has now said it will expedite pay-ment of a loan of almost \$40 million allocated for emergency public works that became due six months

City officials say they are drawing up an emergency plan. For one, they said, they may be forced to sell city property, starting with land, buildings and Rio's new car racing

term, believe the presence of the

visitors will help prevent violence

"We are not asking for foreigners

who are militant supporters of the No," he said. "We are asking for

true observers, people willing to

## Many Foreigners Plan To Monitor Chile Vote

By Shirley Christian New York Times Service

SANTIAGO, Chile - Over the objections of the government of President Augusto Pinochet, several bundred prominent political figures and others from Western democracies plan to come to Chile to observe the Oct. 5 presidential

Opposition groups, which are seeking to block General Pinochet

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service
MANAGUA — Efforts by the
presidents of Guatemala and Costa Rica appear to have broken a threemonth stalemate and given a new impetus to the Central American Nicaraguan officials are sched-

uled to meet Monday with leaders of the U.S.-supported Nicaraguan rebels, or cootras, for the first time since the peace talks between the rebels and the government broke

Also, the five Central American

"A new summit meeting is urgently needed," President Oscar

Both Mr. Arias and President Marco Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala have been engaged in diplomatic efforts in recent days. Mr. Cerezo visited El Salvador, and he plans to on Thorsday and Friday.

Mr. Arias met with regional vice from pov presidents in San Jose last week. the Honduran president, José Az- to call free elections by the end of

ing of presidents.
"In these meetings, we always speak very frankly." Mr. Arias said. "Something is always accom-

foreign families are living in hotels forts in Central America, said be in the Soviet Union because of a doubted that definitive advances shortage of official housing, the could be made toward peace in the Communist Party youth paper has reported. Komsomolskaya Pravda said tial election on Nov. 8. "One reason there has not been last week that the government

more progress lately might be that agency that overseas housing for everyone is waiting for the outcome foreigners does not have enough of the American election," he said, property to meet the demands of the American election, a months the 26,000 accredited foreigners. It since the signing of the peace plan, 13 months since the birth of real hope for peace in Central American Park Agent and The in the Co.

MOSCOW - Seven hundred



the government and guerrillas. He also appealed for worldwide aid to the country after visiting refugees and hospitalized war victims. John Paul was on the last stop of a tour of southern Africa.

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service
BANGKOK — Since announcwithdrawal from Cambodia and reyear, according to Western diplo-mats and Cambodian guerrillas.

Diplomats in Bangkok said that

About 13,000 troops have left Cambodia so far this year, out of a total cootingent estimated at 100,000 to 120,000.

"All we can say is that they are

at polling places.
"The important thing is that they come in large numbers and that they be qualified observers," said trained and equipped by Hanoi, had not done well in a number of Genaro Arriagada, executive direcplaces since the withdrawals. tor of the Command for the No. the coalition of 16 opposition parties campaigning against General Pino-

work according to international recognized practice for observers."

The bipartisan group from the United States will be led by Bruce Babbitt, who is a former Democratic governor of Arizona, and a cratic governor of Arizona, and a Republican who has not yet been Moscow Sets Adolfo Suárez, the former Spanish prime minister, will be at the bead of several dozen former chiefs of state or government from Europe and Latin America.

Others coming include a former Ecuador president, Osvaldo Hurteld Large Protests

tado Larrea; a large number of current and former legislators, includ-ing Thomas F. Eagleton, a former Democratic senator from Missou-ri; legislative aides; labor leaders,

and human rights activists. General Pinochet has repeatedly criticized the intentions of the foreign delegations, declaring that Chile will not tolerate having elections judged or "certified" by for-

But the Foreign Ministry says the nation is open to just about anybody who wants to come In addition, officials of the Inverior Ministry, which will compile the unofficial results on election

day, have held unpublicized meetings with advance foreign delegations looking at vote preparations.

Juan Ignacio Garcia, director of
the quasi-independent Electoral

ties see the plebiscite as an opportunity to force General Pinochet

If he fails to get a majority to

Foreigners Await

sures as out of step with glasnost.

Tass reported.

It said the protesters were trying to attract attention to ecological problems, adding that doubts had been raised about the safety of both of the reactors at the Ignalina plant on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

PAPAL CALL FOR PEACE — Pope John Paul II at a Mass in Maputo, Mozambique, on Sunday, where he made a plea for "dialogue and reconciliation" to end the 12-year war between

# Pullout Slowing in Cambodia

A diplomat said all the Cambo-

In July, talks in Indooesia be-

tween Hun Sen, the prime minister

doce a settlement. But subsequent

talks between China and the Soviet

Union, which backs Vietnam, ap-

pear to have produced some pro-

the Cambodian Army, created af-

ter Vietnam invaded the country in

December 1978 and deposed the

Khmer Rouge regime.

produce an agreement.

dian factions now appeared to be the guerrillas.

effort to turn over the costly war to ness of the army.

statements that the new Cambodi- dia by 1990.

would be important if the Vietnam- an Army is capable of defending

ese withdrew before a political set-the country, diplomats in Bangkok tlement was reached in Cambodia say they believe that after the first

and if civil war between the various Vietnamese withdrawals in May

factions broke ont in the country. and June, the Cambodian Army

trying to improve their military po-sitions should political talks fail to oounced that, as part of its new

of the Hanoi-installed regime in the border with Thailand. The de-

Phnom Penh, and leaders of three fense of that area would be taken

Despite Hanoi's repeated public draw all of its troops from Cambo-

officials said.

quickly lost some border areas to

policy and as a gesture to Thailand

Vietnamese troops would be pulled

back 30 kilometers (19 miles) from

ments also increased incertainty

about whether Vietnam would be

able to bonor its pledge to with-

ing plans in May for a major troop moving its military high command, Vietnam has oot pulled out any more troops and appears unlikely to meet its stated goal of withdrawing 50,000 soldiers by the end of the

Vietnam may be reluctant to remove more troops oow because of the success of Khmer Rouge guer-rillas in retaking some of the areas from which the first group of Viet-namese troops withdrew.

not moving fast on their withdrawal," a Western diplomat said. "It's getting increasingly unlikely — almost to the point of impossibility — for them to make 50,000 by the end of the year."
He said the Cambodian Army.

"The Khmer Rouge has just walked in to some areas," he added. The Cambodian government has

had to ask Vietnamese troops to teturn to some regions, be said. Analysts in Bangkok said a campaign by the Khmer Rouge to re-take strategic areas near the Thai border might be an attempt to se-cure vital infiltration routes. These

# For Protests

MOSCOW — The Soviet authorities have decreed that demonstrators will be punished by heavy fines and that the organizers will be

liable to labor camp terms.

The unpublicized decree, adopted July 29 but circulated only Sunday, is the latest in a series of measures aimed at suppressing public

People attending unauthorized demonstrations or meetings face could be fined of up to 300 rubles (\$500) or jailed for up to 15 days, in "exceptional cases."

Organizers of demonstrations who are arrested a second time face up to six months in prison or labor camp, forced labor for up to a year or a 2,000-ruble fine, equivalent to

about 10 months' wages.

The decree was adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, the highest state body of the largest Soviet re-public. The legal code of the Rus-sian Federation is used as a standard for the entire country.

A decree adopted the previous lay, which was immediately published in Soviet newspapers, banned all demonstrations not registered 10 days in advance and apoved by the authorities.

Since the July 28 measure took effect, new police units have moved in on demonstrations in Moscow, arresting participants and, in some

Soviet journalists have complained at being roughed up by the special units, notably during a demonstration Aug. 21, marking the 20th anniversary of the Sovietled invasion of Czechoslovakia. when about 100 people were de-

The July 28 decree has provoked protests in progressive Soviet pub-lications like the weekly Moscow News, which has criticized the mea-Thousands of demonstrators

linked hands Saturday at a nuclear power station in Soviet Lithuania that was partly closed down this month after a fire, the news agency

## Ballots, Not Bullets, to Decide Peace in Western Sahara

By Paul Delaney
New York Times Service

MAHBES, Western Sahara The end to a long war for independence for this sparsely populated, largely desert region now hinges on votes, not bullets.

A local referendum, proposed by the United Nations and the Organizatioo of African Unity, on whether the Western Sahara should be an independent nation or part of Morocco has been accepted by the rebel Polisario Front and by King Hassan II of Morocco.

"We will lay down our arms if that is the will of the Saharwi people," said Mohammed Abdaziz, general secretary of Polisario and president of the provisional government of what it calls the Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic. "If the Saharwi people want a

free and independent western Sahara, we will defend that choice." Mr. Abdaziz said. "But if they want to be a colony of Morocco's, we will accept their decision and stop the armed struggle."

Polisario has waged war for 13 years, first against Spain, then Mauritania and Morocco after Spain relinquished its colooy to the neighboring countries in 1975. Most of the area is wasteland, but it is rich in phosphates and has a lucrative fishery industry. Mauritania renounced its claims

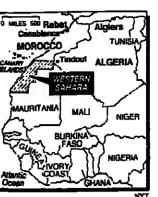
to the territory in 1979, and the subsequent Morocco-Polisario fighting has wound down to a stalemate. Morocco has refused direct talks with Polisario, while the orga-nization rejected a suggestion by King Hassan that the Western Sahara become part of a confederation of Moroccan provinces. Both sides agreed late last month to the interoational peace proposal, ich calls for the stationing of a UN peacekeeping force and a

representative who will also oversee the referendum. At the moment, the carrying out of the peace plan awaits the appointment of the special represen-

cease-fire to be negotiated by a UN

opposition factions, failed to pro- over hy the Cambodian Army, the One disagreement is over eligi-Since then, however, the poor bility to vote in the referendum. Morocco insists that eligibility be showing of the Cambodian military and the aggressiveness with which limited to the 74,000 native Sathe Khmer Rouge has taken advanharwi, or Saharans, who were Hanoi announced the plan to tage of the withdrawals bave raised counted in a Spanish census in withdraw its troops as part of an new questions about the effective-1974. The guerrillas say the Saharan population is now more than 200,000. Diplomats said these develop-

Another sticking point has been the presence of Moroccan troops. settlers and administrative staff whose numbers are in dispute but total more than 200,000. Polisario rockets.



demands that all Moroccan troops and civilians be withdrawn before the referendum, and insists on direct talks with Morocco as part of the peace plan. Morocco is resisting on both counts.

The agreement on the peace plan was another step in a general relaxation of regional tensions. Morocco and Algeria renewed relations in May after 13 years of hostility generated over Algiers' support for Polisario.

Diplomats believe Algeria put essure on the front to negotiate. but in the interview Mr. Abdaziz denied it.

But the Polisario chief appeared

which normally mounts hit-and-run raids against the 1,600-kilometer (1,000-mile) wall surrounding the Moroccan-held territory comto soften the guerrilla stance on the removal of Moroccan troops and battle.

## First Rocket Launching Is Close, Israel Declares

JERUSALEM - Israel is close to launching its first space rocket, the head of the Israel Space Agency

said Sunday. If successful, the launch would enhance Israel's military deterrence, and Israel would join the United States, the Soviet Union, France and China as oations with launching capabilities.

Yuval Neeman, the director of the agency, said, "We are certainly close to that kind of thing, where we would just launch something into space.

But Mr. Neeman cast doubt on foreign press reports that Israel was on the verge of lauoching a spy satellite to reduce its dependence on U.S. military intelligence. Mr. Neeman said his agency was

working only on scientific and tele-

communications satellites, some of

which might be launched by Israeli

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir denied that Israel was preparing to

launch a spy satellite. "No one is talking about a spy satellite," he said, "Who said any-thing about spying?" He was questioned about a report in a British magazine, Flight International, that said Israel had developed a reconnaissance satellite and a rocket to place it in low Earth orbit.

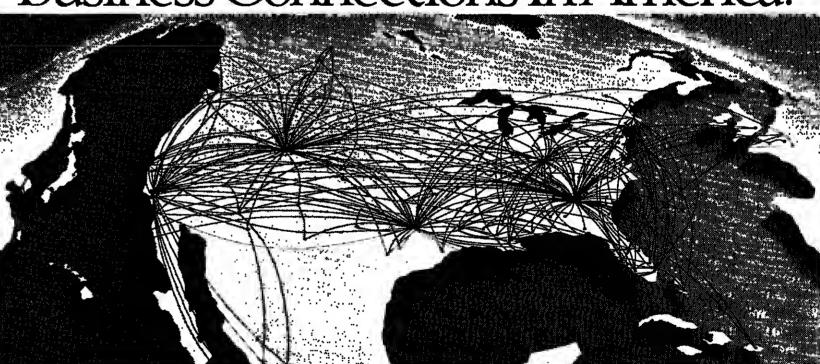
The prime minister dismissed suggestions that the United States supplied inadequate satellite infor-

However, Mordechai Gur, a cabinet minister, hinted that Israel was working oo a spy satellite because it could not rely on the United States to share intelligence data in times of crisis.

He said the United States "did not give us enough information" during the October 1973 war.
"When I say not enough," he said. "I mean less than what we got

before the war."

# Who Has 3,900



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# Solidarity Is Betting Tide of Reform Will Carry It

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Past Service
WARSAW — Solidarity has chosen to move toward coopera-tion with the leadership of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, hoping that the momentum of Poland's latest reform process will eventually make political and labor-union pluralism inevitable despite official assertions that the banned union's

reinstatement is impossible.

In a dramatic six-hour meeting Friday that marked a turning point in relations between the govern-ment and the opposition, Solidarity's leadership decided to accept General Jaruzeiski's plan for an ambitious "roundtable" of negotiations on future political and economic reforms even after party leaders had bluntly ruled out the restoration of free trade unions in the near future.

In doing so, the union appeared to accept the argument of Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak, the leader of the government initiative. that a "pro-reform coalition" could bring major economic and political changes to Poland, whereas the breakdown of the process now would only perpennate Poland's political impasse of the last seven years and invite a new national

"Everyone in the hall was acutely aware that within weeks we could have a new, huge wave of strikes and protests that would risk an economie catastrophe," said Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a Solidarity

leader who participated in the under martial law seven years ago talks.

At the same time, the veteran Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, and other key union strategists have concluded that the process of negotiation, with the mobilization of

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

workers and stimulation of public expectations that is likely to accompany it, may propel General Jaruzelski's leadership into a situation in which it can no longer refuse Solidarity.

Already, Solidarity leaders said

Saturday, the union has made the remarkable gain of winning recognition as a major social force from the same leaders who suppressed it

## Walesa Hopeful of Change

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland -Lech Walesa told tens of thousands of cheering workers Sunday that Solidarity would very soon be restored to legal existence.

"Solidarity is very near," the union leader declared to participants in a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Black Madonna of Jasna

The pilgrimage was established in 1983 by the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a pro-Solidarity priest who was killed by the security po-

In a dramatic speech at Friday's meeting, Solidarity participants said, a deputy Politburo me and national alliance chief, Stanislaw Ciosek, declared that simply staging the talks with a 10-member Solidarity delegation showed that the authorities recognized the

"Look what is happening here — Frasyniuk and Kiszczak are talk-Mr. Ciosek are said to have declared at one point, referring to the often-jailed chief of Solidarity's Wroclaw chapter. "Who would have imagined two or three years ago that that would have hap-

Workers replied by chanting "There is no freedom without Soli-

darity." They waved red and white banners with the union's logo. Polish leaders held two emergenweekend meetings as they hatuled discord in the party over their decision to negotiate with Solidarity. The nation's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, mei Sanırday with powerful Central Committee secretaries, provincial party chiefs and heads of Central Committee departments and then presided over a full meeting of the ruling

Mr. Walesa and most of the other union delegates stressed their port of Solidarity.

emand that the authorities declare General Kiszczak told the union their willingness to consider Solidelegation that he saw a place for Solidarity in Poland but that "his hands are tied." Mr. Frasyniuk said. He said the interior minister darity's reactivation before broader negotiations got under way.

"We can talk about everything. but we want to have an identity in had asked the opposition leaders those talks." Mr. Walesa said, ac-"to believe that the authorities have the intention to introduce deep reforms" and that Solidarity's reactiwant only a declaration, and truly that's not too much — it's only a matter of good will."

Mr. Closek and General Kiszvation was "a question of time."

The general said he realized "the risk that we take by participating in the talks," Mr. Frasyniuk recounted. "But he said they also are taking a risk, that it is so tense inside the party now that he didn't know if he self would still be interior minister in two weeks' time."

General Kiszczak outlined a number of reforms that could spring from the roundtable talks. They include creation of a second chamber of parliament and an of-fice of president, a joint government-opposition platform for next year's parliamentary elections that would include dozens of opposition candidates on an official tieket and a new series of reform steps for the economy. The government has also promised a new law that would permit formation of some legal op-

Remarkably, however, several By agreeing to go forward with the talks, then, Sobdarity is betting members of the government group, including Jan Janowksi, the delegate of the Communist-allied Demless on the government's planned ocratic Party; Jan Szczepanski, a reforms than on the guess that, as a prominent sociologist; and hard winter draws nearer, its bar-Mieczysław Krajewski, an official gaining power is sure to grow.



REVOLT THREATENED OVER KOSOVO — At least 50,000 Yugoslavs at a rally in Niksic. Yugoslavia, threatened rebellion Sunday if the nation's leaders failed to take action against what the protesters say is persecution of Serbs and Slavs by ethnic Albanians in Kosovo Province, in Serbia. Niksic, the main industrial center of Montegro Province, has a mainly Slav population.

# Kurds Are No-Shows in Iraqi Press Event

AT SHERATON LITTLE THINGS MEAN A LOT - AT SHERATON LITTLE THINGS MEAN A LOT

IF THIS IS HOW

YOU'RE SPENDING

YOUR DAY, YOU'RE NOT

STAYING IN THE

BUSINESS HEART OF BEIJING.

By Patrick E. Tyler ZAKHU, Iraq - The Iraqi government tried to demonstrate that thousands of Kurds are returning from Turkey after as many as 80,000 of them fled across the border to escape an Iraqi Army military onslaught. But the Kurds did

not show. On Saturday, the Iraqi Information Ministry flew dozens of journalists to this outpost on the Khabur River, which separates Iraq and Turkey, and promised that they would witness the return of 1.000 Kurds from camps in Turkey. Large numbers of Iraqi Kurds fled across the border recently, saying that their villages had been at-

2 Escape to West Germany

MUNICH — A 28-year-old East German man smashed through border fences in a truck Saturday to escape to West Germany. On Friday, a young East German man reached West Germany by swimming across the Saale River.

fensive against their mountain bases after a cease-fire in the Gulf

War on Aug. 20. Foreign reporters were invited to Zakhu in an effort by the government to refute allegations that Iraq was carrying out a campaign of enocide against the Kurds, and that chemical weapons had been used against Kurdish rebels in the mountains of the northern region of Kurdistan.

But after reporters toured the area, the Information Ministry confiscated dozens of videotape cassettes from foreign television crews to review tape of smashed and scorched Kurdish villages.

When a large group of journal-ists reached Zakhu on Saturday morning, they waited for an hour at the Turkish frontier before Iraqi officials said that "technical difficulties" had prevented the Kurds from crossing the border.

Diplomats said that none of the Kurds who fled to Turkey have returned to Iraq, where they fear a wave of repression for the support their guerrilla groups gave Iran

tacked with chemical weapons during the Gulf War. But an estithe area, however, appropriate the Iraqi Army began an ofmated 10,000 to 20,000 Kurds have been spared attack. returned to Iraq from Iran, Iraqi officials and Kurds say.

It was a disappointing day for Baghdad, which is facing a diplomatic crisis over the Kurds, who set off concern in Western capitals and in the press hy alleging that the Iraqi government had used poison gas in its campaign to put down

On Friday, Iraq formally reject-ed a request by the United Nations to investigate the situation in Kur-

But at the same time, Baghdad, seeking journalistic vindication that chemical weapons had not been used, opened the northern region to a tightly controlled tour hy journalists. In a bizarre moment on Satur-

day, dozens of reporters at the military air base at Mosul passed an Iraqi Army truck whose driver and passengers were wearing gas

Foreign journalists completing a two-day helicopter tour of Kurdi-stan saw dozens of flattened and scorched villages. Major towns in from incinerated trees.

the area, however, appeared to At Batnfa, for example, reporters landed in five large. Soviet-made

cording to Mr. Frasymuk.

czak replied that the declaration

could not be made because opposi-

tion in the lower-level party appa-

ratus was too strong.

Mr. Ciosek said that "the cadres

of police and the military are very

afraid of the symbol that is Solidar-

ity," according to Mr. Frasyniuk, who was reading from extensive

notes that he took at the session

"He said this apparatus was afraid that if Solidarity would be legal-ized, it would be flooded with

The Solidarity delegates heard

some direct evidence of the hard-

line opposition at Friday's meeting

as delegates from the official, Com-

munist-backed trade unions stood

one after the other to denounce the

idea of trade-union pluralism.

members."

helicopters and were surrounded by hundreds of Kurdish children who appeared to have no fear of Iraqi military men. When a reporter mentioned a

scorched area west of Batufa and asked about spots of white residue on the charred earth, Iraqi military officials at first asserted that the burned areas related to "agricul-ture" and the white residue was from "camp fires." But after further questions, a

brigadier general from the Iraqi

Army's 5th Corps took a reporter

by helicopter to the site. The general described himself as the commander for operations against the Kurds but declined to identify himself under Iraqi Army policy. He said Kurdish rebels had been attacked in the area near the vil-

lage. But he denied that chemical weapons had been used, saying that they had not been necessary.

The white residue, upon closer inspection, appeared to be ash

#### STORM: 330 Feared Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

the most violent on record, the director of the National Hurricane Center, Robert Sheets, said in Cor-al Gables, Florida. "Altogether, this could be a \$10 billion hurricane," he said.

Officials in Texas said that the toll might increase as a result of heavy rains expected to last for the next several days in the southern and western part of the state and in porthern Mexico.

Earlier, Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica estimated the damage to his island nation at \$8

Losses to Jamaican tourism facilities, however, were reported as light. Most resort botels are expected to be able to reopen by the December holidays.

But Mr. Seaga declared a onemonth state of emergency for several cities along the island's southern coast, including Kingston.

The Texas coast, which had braced for the storm for days, suffered comparatively little damage.

# IRA Suspects Hiding

STOCKHOLM - Several suspected Irish Republican Army guerrillas are believed to be in hidanti-terrorist officer said on Sun-

curity police anti-terrorist squad, told the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet that a "large group" of sus-pected fRA guerrillas was under surveillance in the Malmo area of southern Sweden.

## In Sweden, Official Says

BURMA: Gunfire Is Heard After Army Seizes Power which would be the first in Burma of the coup, since the armed forces since 1960, would be conducted as planned after "all the above-men-politics since the 1962 military tioned responsibilities" had been takeover. fulfilled. The deposed government

three months.

were widely viewed as too little, too late to stop the mounting protests. U Maung Maung's government swiftly unraveled, with a nationwide general strike disrupting transportation and communications facilities, with food and fuel running critically short, and with (Continued from page 1) many civil servants, police officers

and even soldiers abandoning the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party to join the protesters. There was no word on U Manng

(Continued from page 1)

adviser to U Ne Win. U Maung

Maung last month became the first

civilian president since the military

But his concessions, such as offering a plan for multiparty rule.

first seized power in March 1962.

Maung's fate after the coup.
General Saw Maung, 59, has been described as a ruthless protege of the hard-line U Sein Lwin, whose own brief turn at the presidency ended in July after 18 days in power with some of the worst violence in Burmese history. More than 1,000 people are believed to have died when U Sein Lwin unleashed a hard crackdown on the opposition that only prompted wider protests.

The No. 2 man in the new ruling military group appeared to be Lieutenant General Than Shwe, a deputy of General Saw Maung also described by analysis as a feared

and ruthless field commander. General Saw Maung, who was born in Mandalay, has only a high school education, but he has risen through the military ranks mainly because of his loyalty to U Ne Win. A radio statement announcing

the coup said, "In order to timely halt the deteriorating conditions on all sides all over the country and for the sake of the interests of the people, the defense forces have assumed all power in the state. The announcement said the

armed forces had taken the dra-Krister Hansen, head of the so- matie step "to restore law and order and peace and tranquility" and also "to provide security and to

"It is not a coup, because they of U Maung Maung had promised are in power already." said a West-elections would be held within ern diplomat in Rangoon. "How can you stage a coup if you are Some diplomatic analysts dis- running the damned place almissed the long-term importance ready?"

**HAITI:** General Namphy Flees

the presidential palace for a meeting with the president. Fearing that the president might be acting to pre-empt their planned coup, the noncommissioned offi-

cers arrested General Namphy and Mr. Romain amid bursts of automaric weapons fire in the streets around the palace, diplomats said. [A group of about 100 people roamed the city looking for sup-porters of the mayor of Port-au-

Prince, Renters reported. The deputy foreign minister of the Dominican Republic, Octavio Her-rera, said in Santo Domingo that Mr. Romain had flown to the Dominican Embassy with General Namphy.] In a coup on June 20, General

Namphy was restored to his command of the military by loyal officers after an attempt by the former civilian president, Leslie F. Manigat, to unseat him. General lamphy ultimately removed Mr. Manigat, who was Haiti's first elected president in three decades.

Some reports said that Colonel Jean-Claude Paul had been named commander in chief of the armed forces. Colonel Paul, commander, of the Dessalmes battalion, the is under indictment in the United States and charged with involvement in drug trafficking.

General Avril is widely credited with having re-established General facilitate transport and communications."

Nampby in power, while Colonel cluding nations Paul stood with the civilian presi-dent, Mr. Manigat, in his effort to multiparty, democratic elections, reshuffle the assignments of top United States.

military officers. Mr. Manigat was quickly forced out of power when much of the army rallied to Gener-

al Avril and General Namphy. Life resumed an air of normalcy in much of the capital on Sunday morning, even as sporadic bursts of gunfire could still be heard.

**■ Duvalier Denies Role** Joseph Fitchett of The International Herald Tribune reported from

Mr. Duvalier denied Sunday that he had been involved in the coup. Reached by telephone, Mr. Duvalier declined to be interviewed. hut an aide at his residence in Mougins, France, said that Mr. Duvalier had no personal knowledge the developments in Haiti.

Mr. Duvalier has lived in political exile in France since he was overthrown.

In recent months, Mr. Duvalier appeared to be concentrating his energies on blocking attempts hy the Haitian authorities to repossess funds in Europe that he allegedly brought out of Hairi illegally.

Caribbean specialists in Paris noted that Colonel Pani had longstanding close U.S. connections. Two of his close military associates. ché in Washington and its consul-general in Miami.

Initial public statements by Haiti's new rulers, the sources noted, emphasized democratic themes, including national reconciliation and greater respect for human rights, that would be welcomed by the

#### SPLIT: Fundamentalists Challenge the Leadership of the Arab Uprising

(Continued from page 1) at "so-called peaceful solutions and

international conferences." The solution to the Palestinian problem will only take place by holy war," the Hamas document The initiatives and international conferences only waste

The organization's goal, the statement says, is to have "the cre-ation of the Islamic state" pro-claimed from the minarets of the mosques, "so that everything will

go back to its correct place."

The underground leadership attacked the fundamentalist group by name for the first time in its 25th leaflet, now circulating on the streets. The leaflet says, "Anyone who disturbs hy force the unity of our people is serving the enemy and weakening the uprising."

Hamas has become a major force in the Gaza Strip, though its influence is still spotty in the West Bank. But Palestinians said that its protest calls were likely to be heed-ed in traditionalist Moslem areas such as Hebron and that its religious pronouncements give it a claim over Islamic institutions such as schools and charities.

Areas with large Christian Palestinian populations, like Ramallah and Bethlehem, which have been strongholds of the protest, are said For Palestinians, a major accom-

to be alarmed at the emergence of plishment of the protests has been the lslamic organization. plishment of the protests has been the cooperation between the often-

Hamas, according to the document issued last month, traces its roots to the Moslem Brotherhood. which originated in Egypt. The brotherhood has long had strength in the Gaza Strip, although it has been superseded by the Islamic Jihad organization

Israeli authorities have taken no direct action against Hamas in the strike to mark the occasion. crackdowns and roundups that the Israeli officials say have put some 18.000 Palestinians into custody at various times since the uprising be-

gan in December. Many Palestinians maintain that the fundamentalists are being toler-ated by the Israeli security forces in hopes of splitting the uprising. Similar tactics, they say, have been used in the past in the Gaza Strip to set Islamic fundamentalists against Palestinian leftists.

Referring to the fiery, wheel-chair-bound Gaza clergyman who is regarded as the spiritual leader of Hamas, a Western diplomat said: "It certainly is remarkable with all these arrests, that someone like Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, who just goes on saying the most awful things about Jews, isn't touched." The Palestinian movement has

been plagued in the past by bitter factional and doctrinal disputes.

quarreling rivals.

The divisions began surfacing early last month when Hamas leaf-

lets called for a general strike. widely observed, to mark the anniversary of a 1969 attack on Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest sites. The "unified leadership" had not called for a

Two weeks ago, Hamas called a second strike day — largely ig-nored in East Jerusalem, hut obeyed in many other Arah areas
— to mark the beginning of the 10th month of protests.

The Hamas document last month criticized the PLO, saying it had been deluded into accepting the idea of a secular state by "the ideological confusion going on in the Arab world as a result of the invading external thoughts since the Crusaders, supported by Orien-talism, the missionaries and colonialism'

However, the document also said: "We share the same home-land, the same pain, the same fate and the same enemy. When the PLO accepts Islam as the way of life, we will be its soldiers and the wood of its fire to burn the ene-

By contrast, the latest leaflet from the "unified leadership," which appeared last week, called for Palestinians to support Mr. Arafat, the first time his name has

Reflecting the pressure from many of the local Palestinian leaders for the PLO to formulate a plausible peace proposal, the leaf-let called for a "clear and specific program based on Palestinian trationalist principles."

Intervening in a critical debate.

Egypt has urged the PLO to avoid a rapid decision on declaring a goverument in exile for the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, The New York Times reported from Cairo

■ Egypt Cautions PLO

The Egyptian position adds to the many competing arguments facing Mr. Arafat. Diplomats in Cairo said Egypt was counseling delay to keep a decision from becoming an election issue in the United States or Israel, which could force politicians in those countries to take inflexible

The long-running debate within the PLO over the establishment of some form of government in exile became the organization's overriding concern in July, when Jordan severed administrative and other ties with the West Bank. The area was annexed by Jordan four de-

cades ago.
The Jordanian move was in response to the Palestinian uprising gainst Israeli rule. The underground leaders of the uprising have urged the creation of a government in exile or a provi-

sional government for the territo-

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FROM AUDIO EQUIPMENT

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1988

That Odd Dollar Reaction

in the day to stem its rise to Fear of continued intervention, so the story goes, caused the dollar to slip back. It ended the week at 1.8710 DM in New York, compared with 1.8495 DM the previous

There is a suspicion that election-year politics may have affected the figures

The relative stability of the yen during all this was a surprise, dealers admit. They explain that, in addition to fears of intervention, Japanese exporters are big sellers of dollars when the rate hits 134.25 yen, preventing a significant rise above that level. The dollar hit a high of 134.445 yen but ended the week at 134.075, up from 133.65 a week earlier.

A different explanation for the foreign exchange market's failure to get carried away by the impressive drop in the seasonally adjusted July trade deficit — to \$9.53 billion, vs. a revised \$13.22 billion in June — is a suspicioo that election-year politics may have distorted the figures. This would explain the apathy of the Japanese, whose own government is undisputed master at

massaging numbers.
"The U.S. figures look suspicious," said Arnold Simkin of Stratecon, a London-based economie consulting firm. Seizing a number buried in Wednesday's news stories, he noted that the July deficit, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was \$12.04 bil-lion. That was \$2.5 billion above the adjusted figure.

HE COMMERCE Department only started reporting adjusted figures with the April data, but it also published adjusted numbers going back two years and showing that in July 1987, the seasonal adjustment amounted to a reduction of \$2.1 billion and in July 1986, of \$1.8 billion.

Mr. Simkin said he could not say that this year's \$2.5 billion adjustment "is wrong." But he added, "I do say it looks suspicious. He noted the Reagan administration's interest in reporting a decline, since that would help lift the dollar and thus relieve the Fed of having to further raise interest rates in the run-up to the

A further concern, Mr. Simkin said, was the revision of the June deficit: Up \$680 million from the figure first reported last month. A similar-sized revision next month, plus a correction for the overvalued seasonal adjustment, Mr. Simkin said, could put the revised July deficit at \$10.6 billion - fairly close to the \$11 billion that most analysts had forecast would not cause the exchange rate to budge.

A Commerce Department statistician, Kathleen Pazilla, who acknowledged receiving other queries on why the seasonal adjustment figure had risen, said that the differences are a function of the raw data. "We do not make one adjustment for the aggregate trade figures, we use six categories which are adjusted separately and the separated adjustments are added," she said.

She said that this year, there was an unusually large change in the automotive area, which primarily accounted for the outsize July adjustment. Auto imports from Canada dropped sharply, mainly the result of plant shutdowns for the changeover to the new model year, which occurred earlier this year th

Meanwhile, chartists were unimpressed by the dollar's performance. Analyst Simon Crane of Crane Investment Analysis said that the inability of the dollar to break out over 1.88 DM meant that it would soon be testing the 1.8550 DM level. At present, he sees no risk of the dollar falling below 1.8240 DM, and little chance of its making a sustained spurt beyond 1.88 DM.

At the same time, investors read the dollar's recovery from a

week earlier and a continuing flow of lackluster economic data slack retail sales, a modest rise in industrial production — to mean no imminent danger of a further rise in U.S. interest rates.

That was good news for bond markets, where prices rose. While this made for a good mood in the Eurobond market, the rally did not get very far, since investors also see no compelling reason why interest rates should decline. As a result, there is no

stampede back into the market. "Investors are sitting on lots of cash, and many are under-

### See EUROBONDS, Page 11

**Currency Rates** 

| Amsterdom Brysskilal Brosskirt Lendos I bl Alian New Yerkicl Poris Tokyo Zurich I ECU I SDR Closings in L. Closings in L. Commercia | 2.114<br>37.345<br>1.675<br>1.6755<br>1.4755<br>1.4755<br>1.378.50<br>1.5836<br>1.1653<br>1.1653<br>1.2719<br>andon, | 3.546<br>45.67<br>3.145<br>2.340.50<br>1.679 to<br>10.678<br>225.02<br>2.6524<br>0.4601<br>0.77<br>Tokyo ank | 1.1252<br>29.9785<br>3.1438<br>745.60<br>1.971<br>3.4015<br>71.14<br>6.8440<br>2.0721<br>2.0721<br>2.0721 | 4.165<br>8.294<br>10.485<br>219.20<br>4.36<br>21.04<br>8.2492<br>7.0498<br>8.2441 | 2.1514 * 0.1342 * 2.34108 * 1.39450 * 0.4562 * 0.961 * 2.1132 * 1.545.26 * N.C. In other conf | 18.5%<br>0.86%<br>15%<br>660.84<br>2.115<br>3.8151<br>63.35<br>0.7477<br>2.3383<br>2.7396 | 4768 * 65.755 35.525 39.22 8.1421 3.4194 4.1292 * 63.829 gw York c | 24.856<br>1.1851<br>2.4545<br>882.66<br>1.581<br>4.63<br>84.75<br>              | 1.377<br>1.378 °<br>724.875<br>10.423<br>134.075<br>4.7553 °<br>1.18 °<br>140.281<br>172.724<br>ories. |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| a: Commercia<br>outsel: N.A.:<br>Other D.<br>Currency<br>Area. costrol<br>Austr. Schil.<br>Beig. Hr. fr.<br>Brazi Cres.             | not ava<br>ellast<br>Per s   | Currie<br>Fin, m<br>Greek<br>Hone  | es<br>acy<br>erkica<br>drac.<br>Kony S<br>ropee<br>uplah  | Per S<br>4.4225<br>151.85<br>7.807<br>14.45<br>1700.00<br>0.6793                  | Carrency<br>Mex. peso<br>M. Zaaloni<br>Nis. pairo<br>Norw. Icras<br>Phil. peso<br>Port. cock  | 2290<br>15 1.6<br>4.16<br>100 6.3   | r S Can<br>100 5.7<br>193 Sen<br>133 Spe<br>122 Sw<br>125 Tal      | rrency<br>Afr. rund<br>riet rubk<br>10. pesek<br>ed. krone<br>hvoe S<br>al bobb | Per 5<br>2.458<br>2.458<br>2.4258<br>3.4255  |



#### Last Week's Markets All figures are as of close of trading Friday

| United States OJ Indus OJ Trons S & P 108 S & P 500 S & P 500 N S & C D | Sept.16<br>2098.15<br>180.24<br>674.94<br>256.93<br>270.65<br>310.81<br>152.79 | Sept. 9<br>2,068,81<br>179,94<br>973,81<br>253,86<br>266,84<br>307,76<br>150,84 | Christ<br>+ 1.42 %<br>+ 0.17 %<br>+ 0.36 %<br>+ 1.53 %<br>+ 1.63 %<br>+ 1.69 %<br>+ 1.29 % | United States Discount rate Federal funds rate prime rate Japan Oiscount Call money J-month Interbank West Germany | Sept. 16<br>67/2<br>779<br>18.00<br>27/2<br>37/4<br>4 3/16 | Sept. 9<br>6½<br>8½<br>10.00<br>2½<br>3 13/16<br>4 3/16 |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| <del>Briton</del><br>FTSE 100<br>FT 30                                  | 1,766.70<br>1.472.50   | 1,738.40<br>1,396.50  | + 1.63 %<br>+ 1.72 %   | Lombord<br>Call money<br>3-month interbank   | 5.00<br>4.90<br>5.00                                       | 5.00<br>4.90<br>5.00                                    |
| NAKO 725  | 27,866.39  | 27,647,10   | + 0,79 %   | Britois  |  |   |
| Hest Germony  | 1,542.60   | 1,491.00  | + 3.46 %   | Zank base rate<br>Call money   | 12.00<br>1114<br>12 15/18                                  | 12.00<br>10%<br>12%                                     |
| Hone Kene   | 2,458,82   | 2496.56   | 1.51 %   | 3-month interbonk<br>Gold Sex  | L 16 Sept. 9   | Chips   |
| world   | 1D   | 437.00  | +071 %   | London p.m. flx.\$ 415   | JS 429.40  | -3.32%  |

# Debt Ills Expected To Stay

**World Bank Sees** No Solution Soon

WASHINGTON -- No acceptable solution to the Third World debt crisis will be found in the foreseeable future unless the flows of money out of Third World countries are stanched and faster ecooomic growth is achieved, the World Bank said Sunday.

"Progress toward an acceptable solution to the debt crisis requires a resumption of growth in per capita terms in the debtor countries," the bank said in its annual report. The report was released ahead of the bank's annual meeting this week in West Berlin.

Some measures of the economic health of poor countries did improve last year. Trade balances strengthened and the percentage of export revenues used to pay foreign debts fell.

But overall, "1987 mnst go down as another difficult year for the highly indebted countries," said the bank, which finances development in the Third World.

The economic growth rate per capita in developing countries slowed to 2.3 percent in 1987 from 2.8 percent in 1986, and they paid out \$30 billion more in debt service than they received in new money from richer countries.

These trends cannot be sustained, the World Bank said. Rising financial ontflows from developing countries and data on nations' output, exports and im-ports "add up to a pattern of short-falls from reasonable expectations and progress that cannot be sustained in the medium term," the report said.

The economic performance of the various regions in the Third World varied dramatically last

The exporting nations of East Asia grew by 8.6 percent, up from 7.3 percent in 1986. But heavily indebted countries in Latin America grew just 2.5 percent, down from 3.8 percent in 1986. The economies of sub-Saharan Africa shrank by 1.5 percent, erasing most of the 2 percent growth chalked up in 1986.

The World Bank itself received more in interest and loan repayments in its latest fiscal year than it made in new loans.

Net transfers to current borrowers were \$1.9 billioo in the bank's favor in the year ending June 30, compared with net loans to the Third World of \$975 million in

Although the total in the bank's favor was increased by voluntary early loan repayments from South Korea and Romania, and a temporary fall in new loans to Brazil, Nigeria and Yugoslavia, the figures unified internal market by 1992 has were likely to add weight to charges suffered a big setback in the failure by bankers and academics that the of its finance ministers to narrow World Bank is not doing enough to their differences over harmonizing help the Third World.

The bank plans to make between \$14.5 billion and \$19.5 billion in new loans this year, compared with \$14.8 billion last year.

# A Sudden Loss of Promise at Searle

Herald Eribune.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

#### **Suit Over IUDs** Poses Threat to Monsanto Prize

By Julia Flynn Siler

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — When Mon-

santo Co. bought G. D. Searle & Co. three years ago, it defended the \$2.8 billion purchase, noting that Searle's Nutrasweet division was hugely profitable and main-taining that its lackluster drug operation could be turned

At least until Sept. 9, Monsanto, which is based in St. Louis, Missouri, seemed well on the way to proving that its instincts were right.

Nutrasweet, which makes the popular low-calorie sweetener of that name, has continued to churn out solid profits and recently introduced a promis fat substitute under the brand name Simplesse that it expects to have on the market within 18 months. And the pharmaceutical unit seemed on the verge of a revival, with its sales rising and several drugs in various stages of the approval process.

But on Sept. 9, a jury in St. Paul, Minnesota, awarded \$8.75 million in damages to a woman burt by the drug unit's Copper-7 intrauterine birth-control device, decision that could unleash a flood of similar lawsuits.

The drug unit "was a strategic purchase for Monsanto, and it was on its way to becoming a major contributor to its profits in the 1990s," said James V. Daniel, an analyst at Brown Brothers Harriman. "But this IUD litiga-oon could change everything."

It seems unlikely that Monsanto could have fully anticipated the hornet's nest of legal prob-lems that Searie would face. Although 800 or so Copper-7 cases had already been brought against Searle when Monsanto made its offer in mid-1985, most had been settled for a few hundred dollars or dismissed.

Richard J. Mahoney, Monsanto's chairman and chief executive, saw the acquisition as an important step in his strategy to transform Monsanto from a conservative producer of bulk chemicals into an aggressive maker of more profitable specialty chemicals and drugs.

Monsanto had been working toward that goal since 1980. In a major restructuring program, it had shed businesses accounting for more than \$2 billion in sales, reducing the percentage of its

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ELOUNDA, Greece — The European Community's vision of a

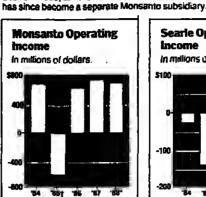
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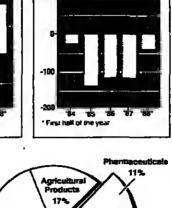
indirect taxes, diplomats said Sun-

Crete over the weekend was ar-

#### A Drag on Monsanto

Monsanto's earnings, which have been depressed by losses from the G. D. Searle drug unit, have been unimprassive. Monsanto acquired Searle in 1985, at which time Searle included Nutrasweet. Nutrasweet

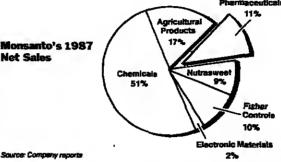




Searie Operating

in millions of dollars.

Income



assets involved in commodity petrochemicals from about 25

percent to just under 7 percent.
Nonetheless, the company still
gets 51 percent of its sales and 68 percent of its operating income from chemicals, plastics and fibers. Its 11 percent return on equity, although an improvement from a negative 3 percent in 1985, is still below Mr. Mahoney's goal of 20 percent.

Moreover, Mr. Mahoney boped the Searle purchase would give Monsanto a development and marketing staff to help guide its own products through the regnlatory maze.

The move was clearly risky. Monsanto paid 18 times Searle's earnings and almost 5.5 times its book value. The purchase added nearly \$3 billion in debt to Monsanto's balance sheet, increasing its debt to more than 50 percent of capital from 18 percent.

In addition, the research and development side of Searle's drug business had suffered a 12year dry spell. Its last major discovery, the antiulcer compound Cytotec, came in 1973. The unit's operating earnings fell by more than 60 percent from 1982 to

ranged to settle the contentious is-

single market.
But although the Greek economy

minister, Panayiotis Roumeliotis,

who chaired the talks, described

them as "extremely constructive", it was clear that the EC Executive

1984, with the stronger dollar burting sales overseas

Yet Monsanto expressed confidence in its prospects and took swift action to improve its performance, it installed a new chief executive at Searle, Dr. Sheldon G. Gilgore, who had been president of Pfizer Pharmaceutical Products. While Monsanto set ambitious goals for the unit -a 30 percent return on equity and a quadrupling of sales by the mid-1990s —it more than doubled its

research budget. Still, while Nutrasweet earned a bealthy \$145 million last year on sales of \$722 million, the drug unit, which retained the Searle name, has posted operating losses each year since Monsanto bought it. It lost \$119 million in

But reflecting the view of other analysts, Paul T. Leming of Mor-gan Stanley & Co. said, "There gan status & CO. said, There are clear signs that Searle is in the midst of a massive turnaround." Mr. Leming estimated that the drug unit could generate pretax earnings of \$200 million within three years. Indeed, Mr. Leming attribut-

See MONSANTO, Page 11

# **Pearson Says** Reed Has Asked About Takeover

TO COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

TOSHIBA

Reed "has not been ruled out."

for comment.

Reed officials were not available

Reed, according to market ob-

servers, would like to move aggres-

sively into global publishing, having

disposed its large European paper and packaging business in July for £620 million (\$1.05 billion).

as a logical move, particularly since

as a regreat move, particularly since in boasts book publishing names like Octopus, Heinemann and Hamlyn, that would mesh with Pearson's boldings. Those include the Penguin and Addison-Wesley publishing lines and proceed

publishing lines and several region-

al newspapers.

Reed, which also owns the
Cahners and IPC groups of business magazines, has a cash hoard
estimated at £800 million (\$1.34)

billion). Nevertheless, any hostile

bid for Pearson is expected to be a

The Elsevier agreement effec-

tively placed just over 40 percent of

Pearson stock in friendly hands. The story in the Sunday Times said Mr. Murdoch, the largest sin-

gle shareholder in Pearson, was not

informed in advance about the link

with Elsevier and was "angry"

The paper said the London Stock

Exchange is examining whether the

share-swap deal requires share-bolder approval. Exchange officials

could not be reached for comment.

Panel has been asked to examine

whether the share swap is in breach

of laws prohibiting so-called "con-

cert parties" from acting without

broad shareholder approval to

make or break a takeover bid.

Pritzker Bid

For Ramada

Reuters

PHOENIX, Arizona - Ra-

mada Inc., the hotels group,

has announced that its board

of directors has unanimously

rejected an unsolicited take-over bid by HCC Corp. as

grossly inadequate. HCC, owned by the Pritzker

family of Chicago, had offered

Is Rejected

It also said the British Takeover

about the development.

protracted, uphill battle.

Reed sees a merger with Pearson

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune

LONDON - Pearson PLC, the British publishing and industrial conglomerate, said Sunday that it has been approached by Reed Inter-national PLC, another publishing

concern, about a potential takeover. Pearson confirmed that its chairman, Lord Blakenham, met Peter Davis, chief executive of Reed, at Mr. Davis's request. But it said "no specific proposals, formal or infor-mal, were made" at the meeting.

The announcement appeared to contradict an article in the Saturday edition of the Financial Times which Pearson owns, that said Pearson had rejected a "friendly merger" approach from Reed. The article suggested that Pearson, which also owns half of the Economist Newspaper Ltd., might soon confront a formal, hostile bid from Reed.

The Pearson statement on Sunday, which did not refer directly to the article in the Financial Times, said, "The board of Pearson has not considered any proposal from Reed and, furthermore, has never considered or sought a defensive merger."

Pearson, which has been the subject of takeover speculation, agreed last week to a share swap with Else-vier NV, a Dutch publishing conglomerate. The accord was viewed by London analysts as a defensive move to thwart possible Pearson predators, including Reed and Ru-pert Murdoch's News Corp., which holds about 18 percent of Pearson.

There has been speculation that Mr. Murdoch, who has publishing and other media interests in the United States, Australia and Britain, might be interested in selling his Pearson stake to Reed.

A subsequent article published in the Sunday Times, a London-based newspaper owned by News Corp., added to that speculation, saying Mr. Murdoch has "suggest-ed to Reed that he might support its plans for a Pearson takeover." In its Saturday edition, the Fi-

nancial Times reported the "rejection" by Pearson may have upset Reed. It said the Reed approach was meant to "prevent the possibil-ity of a hostile takeover bid" from a third party. The newspaper did oot name any sources. "Reed's advances were spurned

and there were signs that [Reed] did oot like the manner and speed with which it was jilted," the article said.

## The Financial Times story added

\$10 per share for Ramada. The Pritzkers already own 7.2 percent of Ramada's 39.7 million Harmonization of Taxes in EC Remains Elusive

Ramada's board said in a statement Friday, after meeting to discuss the offer, that its decision was based partly oo an opinion by its financial adviser, Salomon Brothers Inc. that the offer was "grossly inadequate and unfair from a financial point of view."

HCC proposed the takeover earlier this month, saying that it intended the offer to be subject to the conopposition of the Ramada board, but adding that in other circumstances it might unilaterally increase its stake, or sell it.

# Lawyers in Drexel Defense Go on the Offensive

The informal meeting of minis-ters at this resort on the island of rect taxes were still far from being

NEW YORK - Lawyers for defendants in the Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. insider trading case have gone on the offensive, issuing about 50 subpoenas for evidence in a move that gave a glimpse of the legal strategy they will use in their

The subpoenas are wide-ranging and seek testimony and documents from business associates, friends and institutions familiar with Ivan F. Boesky. The former Wall Street speculator, now in federal prison, is expected to be the star witness in the Securities and Exchange Commission's case against Drexel, its junk bond chief, Michael Milken, and several others.

Mr. Boesky, however, had not yet been issued a subpoena, according to court papers filed by defense attorneys in the Drexel case.

The subpoenas indicate that the 1 ne supportas indicate that the defense will try to damage the credibility of Mr. Boesky, who cooperated with the government for months before beginning his threeyear prison sentence in March for nia Engineering Corp., a company time instead of separately. insider trading case in U.S. history

"You've got a convicted felon there who bought his way out of big jail time by wiring himself up and ratting on his friends," said John Stoppelman, a partner in the Washington law firm Bishop, Cook, Pur-cell & Reynolds.

It makes sense to attack the credibility of someone like Mr. Boesky, said Mr. Stoppelman, who is a former attorney for the SEC's enforcement division

'Convicted felons aren't necessarily very credible in the eyes of judges and juries," he said. Drexel and Mr. Milken are ac-

cused by the SEC of having initiated a secret pact with Mr. Boesky that involved using various Boesky organizations as fronts in a scheme to profit on corporate takeovers and other transactions. The case was ontlined in a 184page civil complaint filed by the

Ivan F. Boesky

SEC on Sept. 7 in federal court in

Drexel, Mr. Milken and three other employees of the firm were charged with insider trading offenses, stock manipulation, de-frauding clients, falsifying records and other violations of securities laws. Miami multimillionaire Victor Posner, his son, and Pennsylva-

controlled by the Posners, also were named as defendants. It is widely expected that criminal charges will be filed against the Drexel defendants sometime in a lot of sense," said Paul Fischer, a October, though the U.S. Attorney. former SEC attorney who is now October, though the U.S. Attorney, Rudolph W. Giuliani, has declined

In fact, Mr. Stoppelman, echoing a number of other outside observers keeping abreast of the case, said he believes the civil suit is "just a side show" to the anocipated crimi-

nal case. Meanwhile, a federal judge has acted to make more orderly and less time-consuming pretrial investigations in the civil case against Drexel and individuals' suits

against Mr. Boesky.
U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack, who is presiding over the cases, ordered that the discovery or investigative process in all the cases be consolidated

While the judge's brief order does not specify what this would entail, consolidated discovery could mean that witnesses are questioned by all lawyers at the same

will share documents. would be "appropriate" to consoli-date and coordinate the pretrial

> handling the cases would be more convenient for the parties in the cases, witnesses and lawyers. He emphasized that the order should not be construed as consolidating other aspects of the cases.

Street, agreed to pay \$100 million soo president, Jacques Delors of to settle civil insider trading France, stressed they were not precharges in November 1986. (UPI, Reuters)

The order could also mean that lawyers involved in different cases

"Consolidating discovery makes with a Washington law firm. Judge Pollack's order said that it

discovery "to facilitate the orderly, cost-effective acquisition of infor-mation and to minimize delays." He noted that such a method of

Mr. Boesky, once one of the most powerful stock speculators on Wall

#### Diplomats said that many minis- ered a momentum in the right disue of value-added taxes in order to ease the dismantling of border controls, seen as a key element of the trols, seen as a key element of the controls accept the speed with which they

were expected to implement the wants member states to align their rates of value-added tax between But they and community offi- 14 percent and 20 percent, with cials stressed that the concept of a socially sensitive items carrying barrier-free community remained lower rates, between 4 percent and percent. VAT rates now range from zero

"It's hard to imagine the member states getting their act together by the end of 1992, but we have gath-

Diplomats said that failure to narrow differences on indirect taxes boded ill for a string of commnnity legislation on the internal mar-ket, which is still in the pipeline. The commission was hoping to roughly unify the economies of its 12 member countries with about 300 new laws, of which just over

100 have been passed to date. But once it was openly admitted that not all barriers to trade in goods, services, capital and people could fall by the end of 1992, member states would be much more inclined to favor more relaxed timetables on even slightly problemade new legislation, officials

The ministers asked Lord Cockfield of Britain, the commissioner responsible, to amend the propos-als to make them more flexible, taking into account member states' specific problems. But while promising flexibility, Lord Cockfield and the commis-

See VAT, Page 11

EUROPEENNE U.S. \$50,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1979 - 1989

BANQUE

DE L'UNION

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 85% per annum for the interest period running from September 20th to December 20th 1988.

### **PARSUISSE**

Montant net

#### Fonds de placement en actions suisses

Direction: Banque Paribas (Suisse) S.A., Genève.

#### Paiement du coupon

Répartition des revenus du deuxième exercice (1er avril 1987 - 31 mars 1988) dès le 16 septembre 1988, contre remise du coupon nº 2 :

FS 9.10

- aux porteurs de parts domiciliés en Suisse et à l'étranger Montant brut ./. 35% impôt anticipé FS 4,90\*

Les porteurs de parts domiciliés en Suisse peuvent faire valoir leur droit à l'imputation ou au remboursement de la totalité de l'impôt anticipé de FS 4,90. Les parts domiciliés à l'étranger na peuvent récupérer l'impôt anticipé, en tout ou en partie, que dans la mesure où une onnvention en matière de double imposition a été conclua entre la Suisse et leur pays de domicile.

Domicile de paiement et de souscription : Banque Paribas (Suisse) S.A., Genève, Bale, Lugano, Zurich.



Swiss Mutual Fund for fixed income securities

Withdrawal of the listing of Bondselex Units from the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

bourg Stock Exchange Listing with effect as at September 20, 1988. From that date on, the unitholders can get information on the net asset value and obtain any report on the financial situation of the Fund in contacting the Societé de Direction Capdirex S.A., 12, rue Saint-Victor, Case Postale 178. CH 1211 Genève 12 (tél. 22 - 47 25 25)

> **KREDIETBANK** Listing Agent

BONDSELEX

Notice is heretry given that the Units of the Mutual Fund Bondselex, assed under the Swiss law, are withdrawn from the official Luxem-

S.A. Luxembourgeoise

i ster

## A Short History

The Brunei Sultanate rose to prominence in the 15th and 16th centuries when the country extended throughout Borneo and as far north as the Philippines.

This golden age centred on two remarkable rulers, Sultan Bolkiah V and Sultan Hassan. Under their rule the Royal Court developed a splendour and ritual on a par with that of anywhere in the world and the territorial and religious influence of the country reached its peak.

In 1847, the close relationship between Britain and Brunei was first formalised with a treaty for the improvement of trade relations and for both states to co-operate in the suppression of piracy.

In 1888, North Borneo became a British protectorate and Brunei became a British protected state. In 1906, Brunei accepted a further measure of British control with executive power going to a British Resident whose duty was to advise the ruler on all matters, except those concerning local customs and religion.

Brunei was to remain under this Residency agreement until 1959, when a larger measure of domestic internal rule was granted by a Constitutional agreement of that year. In 1971, full internal sovereignty was resumed and in 1984 the country resumed full political sovereignty with responsibility for its own external affairs and defence.

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Three key points need to be remembered about this stage in Brunei's history.

In 1521 the Portuguese historian Anthony Pigafetta visited the Sultanate of Brunei. He described the Sultanate as a rich, hospitable and powerful kingdom with an established Islamic Monarchy and strong regional influence in the Java and Borneo archipelago.

Today, almost five centuries later, a modern-day visitor would find much in common with that description by Pigafetta. Brunei is a wealthy country with one of the highest per capita incomes in the world, a well-established Islamic Monarchy true to its traditions, and a country which plays an important role in the affairs of its region.

Brunei is situated on the North-West end of the island of Borneo and has a total area of 5,765 square kilometres. It has a common border with Sarawak, one of the constituent states making up the Federation of Malaysia.

The country is mainly jungle with tropical forests covering about 70 per cent of the area. Brunei is divided into four districts—Brunei/Muara, Tutong, Belait and Temburong. The coastline extends for about 161 kilometres along the South China Sea.

The people of Brunei are mainly Malay and that language is the official one of the State. English is widely spoken and is also used in the education system. The country's estimated population is around 226,000. Malays make up around 155,000 and the Chinese 41,000. The non-Malay indigenous peoples, mainly Dusunsand Ibans, who live in the interior make up 11,500. There are around 18,000 expatriates from Europe and elsewhere working in Brunei including guest workers from other South East Asian countries, notably Malaysia and the Philippines.

- Brunei was never a colony and unlike its neighbours in South East Asia it did not experience a complete loss of sovereignty. In any event the British rule in Malaya was through the local sultans and consequently differed from the British colonial

— During the whole period there was continuity within the ruling family, one of the world's oldest dynasties, and loyalty to the Sultan remained the cornerstone of Bruneian politics in the protectorate period.

administration elsewhere.

 The involvement with Britain saw close links develop betweeen the two countries and at the same time Brunei was influenced

by English Common Law, education and economic development. The Brunei of the 1980s, with its mixture of Islamic culture, sophisticated economic development and English Common Law

framework, was deeply influenced

by this period.

Modern Brunei's political history centres on the constitutional changes that Brunei has seen in 1959, 1971 and 1984. Brunei has evolved into a full sovereign state playing an active role both in world politics and in international economic affairs.

Two men have dominated modern-day Brunei—the 29th Sultan, His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah who has ruled since 1967, and His Majesty's father the 28th ruler Sultan Haji Omar Ali Saifuddien who was Sultan from 1950 to 1967. Between them they have led Brunei into full sovereignty and improved social conditions dramatically, while retaining tradition and stability.

The post-war period saw rapid and sustained expansion of Brunei's gas and oil industries, with a consequent increase in the country's infrastructure. A key fact in this development was a sound monetary and fiscal policy, without any excessively ambitious development projects.

The most unfortunate event in the post-war years was an armed rebellion in December 1962, organised from outside the State. This did not enjoy popular support and was soon quelled by loyal forces. Since that time, the country has known internal peace.

In 1984, Brunei resumed full sovereign status and took over responsibility for its own defence and foreign affairs from the United Kingdom. The country joined the United Nations, the Association of South East Asian Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. Today, Brunei is part of the community of nations conscious of its long history and the need to adapt to change.

Brunei's economy is dominated by the oil and liquefied natural gas industries and Government expenditure patterns. The Brunei Government is well aware of the inherent long-term problems caused by such a pattern and accordingly a series of national development plans have been implemented for the past twenty years.

The main aim of the Fifth National Development Plan 1986-1990 is to build up a more diversified economy. Previous national plans have been more concerned with improving the infrastructure.

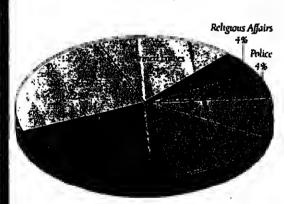
The current National Plan has nine ohjectives. These are:-

- 1 To improve the quality of life of the
- 2 To maximise the use of natural resources. 3 To develop new export orientated
- To accelerate human resources development so as to meet the country's demand for an increasingly sophisticated
- 5 To maintain full employment and increase the level of productivity.
- 6 Temaintain a moderate rate of inflation.
- 7 Tofoster a dynamic, disciplined and responsible society with its citizens as agentsfor progress and development.
- 8 To encourage and nurture the development of Malays as leaders of industryand commerce.
- 9 To have a clean and healthy environment.

Brunei's economy has performed well in the 1980s, although the macro-economic indicators are distorted by the depressing impact of he fall in oil prices during that period. Gress domestic product (GDP) per capita for the economy as a whole fell in the 1980s, following a dramatic 33.3 per cent growth rate in 1979 and a 67.4 per cent growth rate in 1980. This highlights the importance of oil and gas prices.

The nor oil sector of the economy. particularly construction, has shown a healthy growth, with a boost in the infrastructure and a conscious move to diversify the economy which is the hallmark of the Government's economic planning. The fall in oil revenue has had no effect on living standards which have continued to improve steadily during the decade.

> ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, 1988



#### **Finance**

Brunei's financial power, monetary reserves and investment portfolio have been the subject of much international speculation and comment in recent years. In hrief, financia! policy in the Sultanate is determined by five

- 1 The investment objective is to increase over time the real value of the nation's foreign reserves.
- 2 A policy of sound finance should be followed at home, with inflation kept at low levels. The economy should not be allowed to 'overheat'.
- 3 The supply of credit must be sufficient to encourage local industry and entrepreneurs to expand.
- 4 Brunei's financial strengths should be used as a platform to develop financial skills, thereby providing employment opportunities among its citizens.
- 5 The overseas investment policy should be constructive, long-term, mutually beneficial, and should avoid any adverse effects on the host countries' economies.

The Ministry of Finance is in a relatively fortunate position compared to most of its counterparts elsewhere. Brunei has a buoyant revenue base-in 1987 the Government had an actual revenue, excluding investment income, of B\$2.7 billion and expenditure of B\$2.4 billion.

The small population means that Government expenditure can be controlled effectively and Brunei has run a policy of balanced budgets for many years. There is no

Brunei's monetary policy has been determined by linking the Brunei dollar to the Singapore dollar and there is parity between

The Ministry of Finance feels that the Monetary Authority of Singapore exercises sufficient caution that such a link will not be detrimental to the economies of both countries. At the same time, this agreement is not seen as inhibiting the management of the domestic economy.

#### Prime Minister's Office

His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan is the supreme executive authority in Brunei Darussalam. His Majesty has occupied the position of Prime Minister since resumption of independence in 1984.

Brunei's administrative system is centred on the Prime Minister's Office which has provided the thrust behind His Majesty's aim to introduce greater efficiency in Government departments. In his National Day speech in 1987 His Majesty pointed out that it was essential to keep the country's administrative machinery up-to-date, in line with the development of Brunei as an independent nation. His Majesty has followed a combination of traditional and reforming policies, moving away from a structure of a chief minister and officials to a full ministerial system with specified portfolios.

As Prime Minister, His Majesty is concerned with the day to day administration of the Government, in addition to being responsible for several departments within his

- -The Royal Brunei Police
- -Adat Istiadat (Malay Customs)
- -The Public Services Commission
- -Councils of State
- -Establishment
- -Detention Centre
- -Anti-Corruption Bureau
- -Petroleum Unit

-Broadcasting and Information

The Prime Minister's Office is located at the Istana Nurul Iman, His Majesty's official residence, which has become a symbol of national pride. In keeping with ancient Brunei tradition, the Ruler's Istana is the seat of Government and here the Council of Cabinet Ministers meets under the presidency of His

#### Health

The quality of health care in Brunei is very similar to most other rich countries. An affluent life-style combined with a successful record in preventative medicine, improved water supply and sewerage disposal have meant that Brunei's health problems are not unlike those of developed countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States or Sweden.

Malaria has been eliminated from Brunei since 1970, although it is still a problem in the rest of Borneo, cholera and smallpox have been eliminated and the country carries out regular immunisation programmes. It has substantially met the health requirements laid down by the World Health Organisation in its Health for All by the Year 2000 Programme.

Planners at the Ministry of Health have had to cope with an upsurge of noncommunicable diseases such as cancer obesity and cardio-vascular diseases. AIDS, as yet, is not a major problem because of the country's strict religious, moral and traditional ways of life. However, the country is maintaining strict surveillance and taking preventative measures against the disease.

Brunei has an infant mortality rate of 9.96 per thousand live hirths in 1986, and a life expectancy for men of 70.2 years and 72.7 years for women.

The bealth service is free for Brunei citizens, with a very nominal charge for permanent residents and expatriate government servants and their dependants. Health care is a three-tier system, with health clinics providing secondary care and district hospitals the tertiary and specialised care.

The most important medical facility in Brunei is the 550 bed central referral hospital in Bandar Seri Begawan, known as Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital (RIPAS Hospital). Built at a cost of B\$162 million, this bospital provides diagnostic and therapeutic facilities for the whole country. In addition, there are hospitals at Kuala Belait, Tutong, Temburong and private



The National Stadium in Berakas

The Ministry of Health is also involved in belping fight the abuse of drugs; a programme which has been given priority by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan.

promoting the development of the Malay language, literature and culture of Brunei Darussalam.

To this end, the Bureau is making various efforts to widen the scholastic use of the Malay language For example, while degree level courses in Malay literature have been introduced at the University, at the same time Brunei has hosted a number of important seminars on Malay language, the role of literature in Islam and developments in Malay poetry. International poetry readings and competitions have been organised with strong support by the Bureau.

In the absence of a national library, the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka lihrary serves a wide range of needs. It has hranches in all four districts and provides a mobile library service in both urban and rural areas.

Opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1972, the Brunei Museum contains six galleries including exhibitions ranging from natural history to oil and gas exploration.

The Brunei Museum is also responsible for Brunei's Arts and Handicrafts Centre which encourages craft skills including the weaving of Brunei cloth. The Centre acts as a marketing organisation for a wide range of Brunei handicrafts. An unusual museum in Brunei is the

Winston Churchill Memorial Museum which has one of the finest collections of Churchill memorabilia in the world.

Another museum, Muzium Teknologi Melayu (Malay Technology Museum), was opened in February 1988.

Established in 1982, The Brunel History Centre was founded to undertake research into the rich history of Brunei Darussalam. Among the areas of special emphasis are the genealogy and history of the Sultans of Brunei and the Royal Family.

Sport is actively encouraged in Brunei and extensive sporting facilities are provided. The National Stadium is located in Berakas, near Bandar Seri Begawan. Football and badminton are the most popular games.

Brunei has a highly developed welfare state and its administration is the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. The needy are especially well cared for and the state provides its citizens with non-contributory pensions from age 60 onwards.

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His Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, D.K.M.B., D.K., PSSUB, DPKG, DPKT, PSPNB, PSNB, PSLJ, SPMB, PANB, GCMG, DMN, DK (Kelantan). D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, Grand Order of Mugunghwa, D.K. (Pahang), Buttang Republik Indonesia Adipurna, Collar of the Nile, The Order of Al-Hussein bin Ali, The Civil Order of Oman, D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Perlis), P.G.A.T., Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam.

#### facilities run by Brunei Shell at Seria. For Culture, Youth medical care not available in Brunei, citizens and Sports are sent overseas, at the Government's

Brunei's health planners place great

emphasis on primary health clinics and

mobile services, particularly in the remote

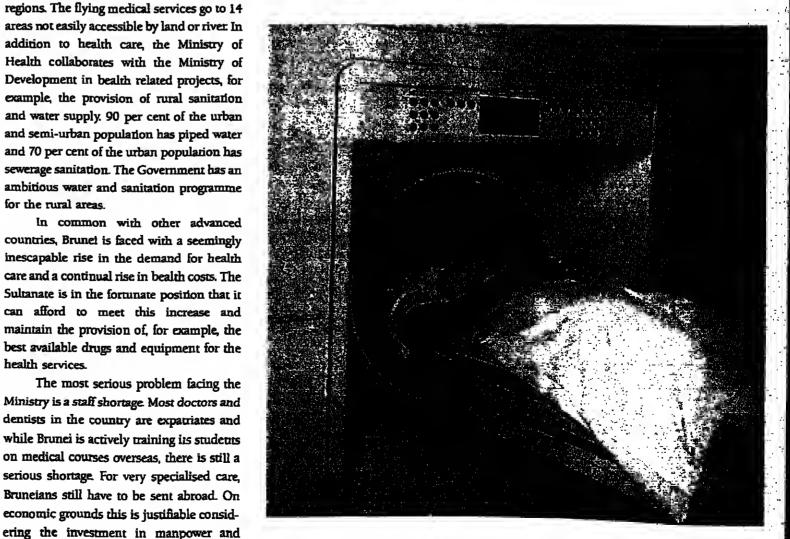
for the rural areas.

health services.

economic grounds this is justifiable consid-

equipment that otherwise would be needed.

The Language and Literature Bureau, one of the principal departments of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, is responsible for



Brunei has advanced medical facilities

However, Brunei Darussalam has avoided some of the recent public finance problems faced by other rich oil states. The country has a small population, Government expenditure has been carefully controlled and development projects carried out on a prudent and sensible basis.

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Offshore oil production began in 1963 and now accounts for the vast majority of the Sultanate's exports. There are six offsbore oil and gas fields— Champion, Magpie, South West Ampa, Fairley. Fairley-Baram (a unitised field with Petronas Malaysia), Gannet and two onshore fields at Seria and Rasau. Production is carried out by Brunei Shell Petroleum in which the Government has a 50 per cent stake.

Brunei Shell Petroleum is concerned with the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, oil refining and crude oil trading. The Companies within Brunei Shell are Brunei Shell Petroleum, Brunei LNG, Brunei Coldgas, Brunei Shell Tankers and Brunei Shell Marketing.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company explores and produces crude oil and gas. It owns the Brunei Refinery. The Government of Brunei Darussalam and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group are equal shareholders.

Brunei LNG liquefies natural gas which it buys from BSP and in turn sells it to Brunei Coldgas. It runs the Brunei Refinery on behalf of Brunei Shell Petroleum. The Brunei Government owns 50 per cent and the other two equal partners are Royal Dutch/Shell and the Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan.

Brunei Coldgas buys liquefied natural gas from Brunei LNG and arranges its transport and sale to Japanese customers. The shareholding is similar to Brunei LNG.

Brunei Shell Tankers was set up in 1986 and has seven LNG tankers which it charters to Brunei Coldgas. The Brunei Government and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group are joint owners.

Brunei Shell Marketing Company markets petroleum products and chemicals within Brunei Darussalam. The Government



Emphasis is placed on science studies in schools

His Majesty's commitment to developing youth opportunity has meant that education within Brunei has been given high priority. The school and further education system is seen as producing the necessary Agriculture

Brunei's agriculture had a particularly difficult period in the 1970s. Some two-thirds of the nation's livestock was wiped out in an epidemic and the opportunities provided by the public service and the oil industry accelerated a drift away from the land. The result today is that agriculture accounts for some 1 per cent of gross domestic product and 80 per cent of food is imported.

These problems have concerned the Brunei Government considerably and in recent years the development of agriculture has been given priority within the National Plan. This is not only because of the strategic need for food self-sufficiency, but also because many Bruneian traditions have agrarian roots and could disappear if

strong advisory and support service backed by research from the Ministry of Development's Agriculture Department. Efforts are being made to recruit young people back to agriculture and the rural programmes are designed to belp encourage people to stay in the industry.

### Infrastructure and Communication

Brunei's third and fourth National Development Plans placed considerable emphasis on bu ding up the country's infrastructure ano communications. The

road network has been expanded and

modernised between the major population

centres. There is a main highway, the Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Highway, between Bandar Seri Begawn, Kuala Belait and Seria, and a new road between Muara and Tutong.

The Government has an ambitious road building programme. At present, there are some 1,450 kilometres of roads and the main highway runs the entire length of the State Roads are the responsibility of the Public Works Department.

Brunei has one of the highest car ownership figures in the world and there are cheap loans available from the Government to belp fund new car purchases.

Communications into the interior are still mainly by river, with the Brunel, Belait and Tutong rivers playing an important role. There are two ports at Muara and Kuala Belait and these provide, facilities for sbipping throughout the region.

Muara port is situated 28 kilometres from the capital, Bandar Seri Begawan, and has benefited from work carried out in recent years of widening the quay and improving deep water access. The Brunei communications authorities see port development as a catalyst for economic and property development alongside the actual

Merpati Nusantara also have flights to Bandar Seri Begawan.

ADVERTISEMENT

The Brunei International Airport serves some 500,000 incoming and outgoing passengers annually. A massive investment programme—B\$113 million over ten years—bas made the airport one of the most sophisticated in the region. The new terminal building can now handle the 1.5 million passengers expected by the end of the century.

Brunei's telephone system is sophisticated with two earth satellite stations, direct international dialling and a full range of telex and facsimile facilities. In 1980, an electronic telephone exchange with a capacity of 27,000 lines was introduced and Siemens, the West German telecommunications company, plans to install a further 47,000 lines by mid-1989. The rate of increase in telephones per head has been one of the fastest in the world. In 1986, there were some 33,000 telephones in



His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan with the Royal Brunei Armed Forces

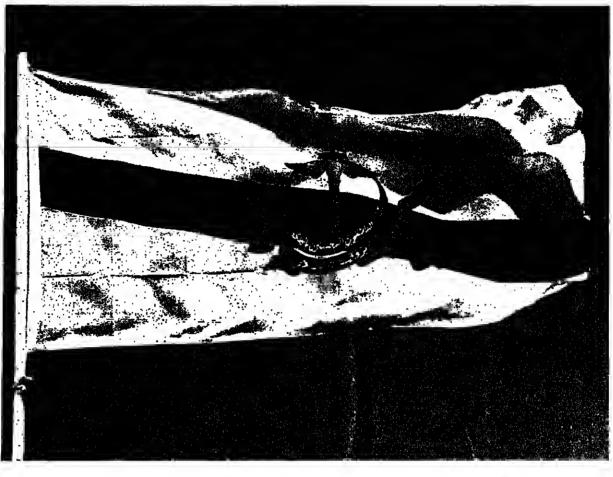
## Defence

The importance which Brunei attaches to national security is underlined by the fact that under the fifth Five Year Plan, 10 per cent of expenditure is allocated to defence.

For its size, Brunei has one of the most well equipped armed forces of any country in the region, with a land, air and sea capability.

The Task Force of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces comprises land, naval and air forces grouped together as a brigade spearheaded by two infantry battalions. The Task Force is equipped with armoured reconnaissance vehicles and armoured personnel carriers, supported by Rapier air defence missiles. For coastal patrol work, there is a flotilla of fast strike vessels equipped with surface to surface missiles.

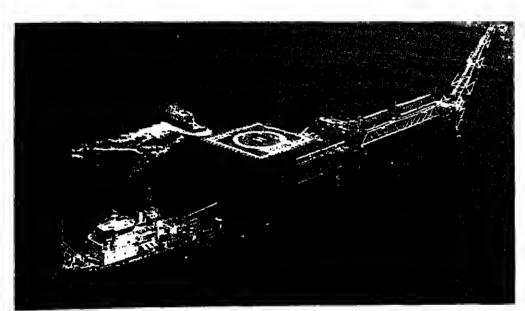
Plans have been announced for the Air Wing to acquire fixed wing jet and maritime surveillance aircraft with a view to being operational in 1992. Bruneians between the ages of 18 and 23 will be recruited to be trained as pilots. The new aircraft will



The State flag of Brunei Darussalam which has been in use in its present form since promulgation of the Constitution in 1959

skills for making the country more sophisticated and less dependent on outside expertise.

Education is provided free from the age of five years for children who are citizens. Non-Government schools are required to be registered with the Ministry of Education and



Brunei 5hell's latest offshore platform, Gannet-1

and Royal Dutch/Shell Group are joint owners.

Oil and gas reserves in Brunei at the beginning of 1986 were at their highest ever level but have declined over the last two years. While pursuing its policy of conserving existing reserves, in an endeavour to find new fields the Brunei Government has encouraged other oil companies—Woods Petroleum, Sunray and Jasra-Elf—to drill exploration wells.

In 1972, what was at that time the world's largest liquefied gas plant came on stream at Lumut. Sales of 5 million tonnes a year of liquefied natural gas are sent to Japan under a 20 year contract which will expire in 1993.

## **Education**

Half of the population of Brunei is under the age of 20 and the education service within the Sultanate has seen a massive expansion in recent years. The concern over education and training within the country is reflected by the high profile given to young people.

follow the national curriculum as laid down by the Ministry of Education.

Brunei's education system has been extended since 1985 by the foundation of the nation's own university—The University of Brunei Darussalam. At present, the University has 515 students in four faculties—Education, 5cience, Arts, and Social Science and Management. By 1992, when the University's new campus is complete, some 2,000 students will be enrolled in degree and non-degree courses.

The University of Brunei Darussalam throws into sharp relief some of the educational problems facing Brunei. The small population and the need to build up skills rapidly is reflected in the fact that the University decided to concentrate initially on only a few disciplines since such degree courses as Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering and Accountancy are readily available overseas. At the same time, the University's academic staff are mainly drawn from outside Brunei.

agriculture was no longer able to sustain them.

The revival of agriculture centres on the ultimate aim of self-sufficiency wherever feasible in the shortest time possible, particularly for vegetables, poultry meat and beef. Mechanisation is an essential part of the programme and the Government bopes to produce some 30 per cent of the nation's rice requirements through mechanisation of rice fields. A pilot project which began in 1978 on a 400 hectare site has already achieved success.

In beef, part of Brunei's requirement is met by its cattle station at Willeroo in Australia's Northern Territory. This station is larger than the area of Brunei. It is some 5,793 square kilometres and ranks as one of the world's largest. Beef consumption has been rising steadily.

In cattle breeding, the Government provides assistance to farmers and services such as medicinal aids, grazing land and cash grants.

Various specialities have been identified as possible growth areas within Brunei. The success story has been in egg production where the Sultanate has now reached more than 90 per cent self-sufficiency. This has been carried out by the private sector with Government support, education and advice.

The Brunei Government has encouraged agriculture through measures such as model farms, Government established farms, agricultural training and a



Agriculture is a priority within the National Development Plan



Royal Brunei Airlines employ nearly 1,000 people.

The other main component of Brunei's physical transport links with the outside world is Royal Brunei Airlines. This has expanded since it was founded in 1974, and today employs nearly 1,000 people, the overwhelming majority of these Bruneian.

Royal Brunei Airlines operates flights to Bangkok, Darwin, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Kota Kinabalu, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching, Manila, Singapore, Taipei and from August 1988, Dubai. The airline has a fleet of Boeing 737's and Boeing 757's and projected passenger and cargo volumes show considerable increase into the 1990s.

The Malaysian Airline System, MAS (partly owned by the Brunei Investment Agency), Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Thai Airways International and

reinforce the Air Wing which at present comprises both armed and utility helicopters and provides helicopter support for other Ministries including the 'Flying Doctor' service.

The Royal Brunei Armed Forces has forged close links with its immediate neighbours, particularly Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. Joint exercises are carried out with the armed forces of ASEAN countries, and there is also close collaboration with other countries such as Britain and Australia. 1988 will see plans for one of the biggest ever joint exercises between British and Bruneian forces, involving ships from the British Royal Navy and a British battalion from Hong Kong as well as all elements of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.

Among the foreign dignitaries who attended the first National Day celebrations was His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales pictured here with His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan

# Foreign Affairs

Among the principles which influence Brunei's foreign policy are support for the United Nations Charter, a growing role in ASEAN and membership of international organisations which strengthens links with other Islamic countries and with the Commonwealth.

In 1984 Brunei Darussalam was admitted as the 159th member of the United Nations. In his acceptance speech, His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan said Brunei fully accepted the obligations contained in the United Nations charter and, together with other nations, would strive to realise the aims and objectives of the United Nations.

Brunei plays an active role in ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, whose other members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei became the sixth member of ASEAN one week after resuming full independence

Brunei looks to ASEAN, the cornerstone in Brunei's foreign policy, to ensure territorial integrity, regional peace, security and stability. Brunei supports ASEAN's plans for ZOPFAN, a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality. It has played an active role in meetings of ASEAN and is the current country co-ordinator for the ASEAN-Canada Dialogue

In his speech to ASEAN Heads of Government in Manila in December 1987, His Majesty The Sultan outlined the country's deep commitment to ASEAN: "Brunei has benefited much from our membership of ASEAN, and we look forward to the future, confident that ASEAN will continue to strive Nations is maintained in New York. It Bandar Seri Begawan there are now 15 resident missions. Brunei has now concluded agreements on the abolition of visa requirements with 14 countries.

### The Constitution and Legal System

Brunei's political system rests on the twin pillars of the country's written Constitution and the tradition of Malay Islamic monarchy. An additional and underlying feature is the country's adherence to the rule of law, a system based primarily on the English Common Law System and the independence of the judiciary. Brunei's first written Constitution came criminal justice system is based on the Indian Penal Code and cases are tried either by magistrates or, for more serious cases, by High Court Judges. The language of the Courts is English and the High Courts sit every other month, between five and six sessions a year Interpreters are available for non-English speakers. Legal aid is provided in capital cases and is available in appropriate civil and other criminal cases.

Brunei has an arrangement with the Government of Hong Kong whereby Hong Kong judges are appointed as judicial commissioners of Brunei by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan. The appointment is for three years and one of the main arguments in favour of bringing judges in from outside is that due to Brunei's small population, it is important that they should not know members of the community who

CUSTOMS, DUTIES, AND IMPORT REGULATIONS Duties on imported goods may be specific or ad valorem. Generally, goods for industrial use are exempt from customs duty. Clothes, watches and jewellery attract duties of 10 per cent; electrical equipment, timber, furniture, motor vehicles and spare parts and photographic equipment, 20 per

COMPANIES REGISTRATION Companies in Brunei must either be incorporated or registered as a hranch of a foreign limited company. A limited company has the word Berhad (Bhd) at the end of its name. There are similar restrictions to company names as pertain in the United Kingdom. Companies that are incorporated

In Brunei are governed by the 1956

Companies Act, Cap. 39. This approximates

to the 1948 United Kingdom Companies Act.

to, amongst other things, control the func-

tioning within Brunei of companies regis-

tered locally or carrying on business within

Brunei. A company must be registered with

this office which is situated in the Law Build-

ing. Public companies should have a mini-

mum of seven shareholders and two

directors. Half the board should be either

nationals of Brunei or be locally resident. As

is the case in the United Kingdom, annual

accounts of a public company must be sent

ingly in line with international standards to

conform to those set by examining bodies

which regulate the professions such as accountancy and law. Responsibility in the

corporate sector is taken very seriously by

the Ministry of Finance and its recent moves

against fraudulent trading in banking are

indicative of its determination to maintain

minimum of two, hut not more than fifty

Private companies in Brunei have a

ethical standards in business.

Auditing requirements are increas-

A Registrar of Companies is appointed

cent; and cosmetics and perfumes, 30 per

shareholders. They can start business immediately upon registration, whereas public companies have to apply for a Certificate of Commencement of Bustness. Half the directors of private companies must either be Brunei nationals or locally resident.

**EMPLOYMENT REGULATIONS** Foreigners entering Brunei to take up employment require work permits from the Department of Immigration. Identity cards. issued by the same department, are also required and are renewed annually.

LAND OWNERSHIP AND FOREIGN RESIDENCY Ownership of land is generally restricted to Brunei citizens. However, the granting of land on a lease basis for specific use to any foreign entrepreneur can be considered.

#### TAXATION

Brunei does not have any direct taxation. There is no income tax and, within partnerships, income is similarly exempt from taxation. Individuals do not pay any capital gains tax and profits arising from the sale of capital assets are not taxable.

Brunei has a double taxation agreement with Britain. Foreign income not remitted to Brunei is not taxable and His Majesty The Sultan has discretion to relieve individuals or enterprises of company taxation if it is felt that this is of public benefit.

Limited companies are taxed at a rate of 30 per cent. Tax on petroleum operations is laid down by the 1963 Income Tax (Petroleum) Enactment. This is similar to the tax position in most oil producing countries. The generous tax treatment given to Brunei citizens is a consequence both of prudent financial housekeeping by the Government and its healthy oil, gas and investment income.

#### BANKING

Brunei Darussalam's banking system is regulated by the 1906 British Banking Act. However the Ministry of Finance intends to introduce new and more up-to-date regulations in line with modern practices designed to protect depositors and creditors.

The development of a well regulated financial services sector within Brunei Darussalam is one of the Government's primary objectives. Traditionally, the banking system in Brunei Darussalam has been characterised by overseas banks which maintain branch offices. The most significant banks, In terms of the scale of their operations, have been the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Standard Chartered Bank, Citibank, and now there is a local bank, the International Bank of Brunei Bhd.

#### INSURANCE

There are a large number of insurance companies operating in Brunei. Some are locally incorporated but the majority are branches of international insurance groups. The operations of insurance companies are monitored by the Economic Development

#### INFORMATION If you would like to know more about Brunei Darussalam, please contact: The Brunei Darussalam Information Desk.

Shandwick Public Affairs Limited, 49 Whitehall, London SW1A 2BX. Tel: 01-839-2508 or 01-839-7198. Fax: 01-930-1823.



The Omar Alı Saifuddien Mosque in Bandar Sen Begawan

into force in 1959 and since that date has been subject to important amendments in 1971 and 1984. The 1959 Constitution provides for the Sultan as the Head of State with full executive authority. The Sultan is assisted by five councils-The Religious Council, the Privy

they may find themselves judging. This arrangement will continue for some time until Brunei has enough qualified lawyers, when It can appoint its own local judges. Sir Denys Roberts, the former Chief Justice of Hong Kong, has been reappointed Chief Justice of Brunei while the Chief Justice of Hong Koog is made the President of the Court of Appeal of Brunei Darussalam. In the Court of Appeal, the President sits with two other judges.

The death penalty is still in the Brunei statute book but no occasion for enforcing it has arisen since 1953. His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan has the power to exercise the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

## Commercial Information

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

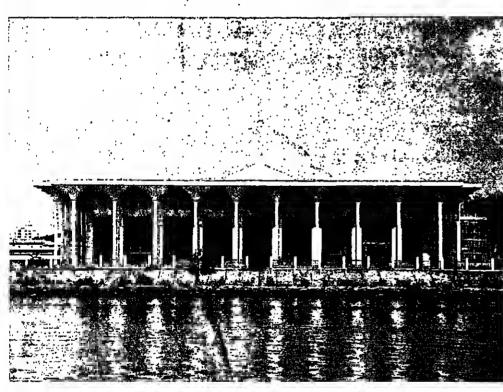
The importance attached by the Brunei Government to foreign investment was reflected in a comment by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan recently in a press interview. His Majesty was asked about foreign investment and made the following statement: "We have always welcomed foreign investment. We are ready and willing to look at suggestions from would-be investors. We welcome participation by major multinational companies in the economic activity of our country. Such participation would have to be on the basis of sharing the benefits equally".

#### CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS The currency is the Brunei dollar (B\$).

Brunei and Singapore currency is mutally acceptable in both countries. The currency is managed by the Brunei Currency Board. The currency interchangeability arrangement has provided a cheaper means of financial trade between Brunei and Singapore than if there had been bank transfers instead. The Brunei currency is backed by assets of more than 100 per cent of its liabilities.

For a copy of 'Brunei Darussalam-In Profile', due to be published in October, please complete and post coupon below to The High Commission of Negara Brunei

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The Law Courts of Brunei Darussalam

for the security and stability of the region as well as for the economic advancement of our peoples. Brunei is committed to play its part within the constraints and limitations of our ability as the smallest member to ensure that ASEAN remains a viable and effective association".

Brunei has a realistic approach to the Commonwealth and sees it as providing a valuable international forum in which small states can voice their views.

Brunei has diplomatic relations with 42 other states and this number is increasing

Embassies or High Commissions are maintained in all ASEAN capitals as well as in London, Washington, New York, Riyadh, Cairo, Seoul, Tokyo, Geneva and, shortly, Canberra. A Permanent Mission to the United

Council, the Cahinet, the Legislative Council and the Council of Succession.

It is noteworthy that the system of government, which was carried out in the traditional Malay manner of advice tendered through a Chief Minister and senior officials, was replaced in 1984 by a move to a Cabinet style of government, with The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan as Prime Minister. The new style Cabinet system reflects His Majesty's commitment to a meritocratic and efficient administration.

Brunei's legal system is based on the English Common Law System, with an independent judiciary, a corpus of written common law judgements and statutes, and legislation enacted by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan.

As in Malaysia and Singapore, the

to the Registrar

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# New International Bond Issues

| Íssuer                                     | Amount<br>(millions) | Mat, | Ccup,      | Price  | Price<br>end<br>week | Terms  |
|--|----------------------|------|------------|--------|----------------------|--|
| ADATING RATE NO                            | )TES                 |      |            |        |                      |  |
| Northern Rock<br>Building Society          | £ 100                | 1995 | 1/6        | 100    | _                    | Over 3-month Libor. Redeemable at par in 1993, Fees 0.53% 975 million issued now and \$25 reserved for a one-year top (Lead manager Boring Brothers.)  |
| Smort Five                                 | Y1,000               | 1992 | <b>Y</b> 4 | 101%   | _                    | Over 6-month Libor. Noncollable. Fees 13/36. (Sumitoms Finance Int'l.)   |
| FIXED-COUPON                               |                      |      |            |        |                      |  |
| Crédit Agricole                            | \$150                | 1993 | 9%         | 101%   |                      | No. 1. I. S  |
| <b>Elisportfinons</b>                      | \$100                | 1995 | zero       | 55.55  | =                    | Noncoliable, Fees 1996. (Daiwa Europe.)  Yield 11.44%. Noncollable, Fees 1996. Denominations \$1   |
| Finnish Export Credit                      | \$200                | 1995 | 9%         | 1011/2 |                      | milion. (Norinchulein Int'l.)  |
| Fuji Int'l Finance                         | \$100                | 1993 | 914        | 101,40 | 99.45                | Noncollable, Fees 1%%, (Margan Stanley Inf L)  |
| GMAC Canada                                | \$200                | 1993 | 91/4       | 10134  | 99.20                | Noncollable, Fees 1966. (Fuji Int'l Finance.)  |
| BM Int'l Finance                           | \$150                | 1992 | 9          |        | 77.ZU                | Noncollable. Fees 1%%. (Morgan Stanley Int L)  |
| Koo Oil Overseas                           | \$40                 | 1998 | 10         | 101%   |                      | Noncollable, Fees 199%, (Credit Suisse First Boston.)  |
| Northern Telecom                           |                      |      |            |        |                      | Noncolloble. Fees 2%. Denominations \$250,000. (Banker:<br>Trust Int <sup>2</sup> L)   |
|  | \$100                | 1993 | 91/4       | 101%   | <u>99.53</u>         | Noncollable. Fees 1%%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)   |
| Seagram<br>Statoil                         | \$150                | 1993 | 9%         | 101%   | 99.23                | Noncallable. Fees 197%. (Wood Gundy.)  |
|  | \$200                | 1995 | 9%         | 1011%  | 99.35                | Noncallable, Fees 194%, (CSFB.)  |
| Tate & Lyle                                | \$100                | 1992 | 9%         | 101%   | 99.70                | Noncollable, Fees 196%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)  |
| Belgium                                    | DM 300               | 1993 | 595        | 101    | 98.90                | Noncollable, Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank.)   |
| Bectricité de France                       | DM 300               | 1998 | 61/4       | 101%   | 98.90                | Nancollable. Fees 299%. (Deutsche Bank.)   |
| Trinkaus & Burkhardt<br>Finance            | DM 75                | 1993 | 6          | 1011/  | _                    | Noncoflobile. Fees not disclosed. (Trinkous & Burkhordt.)  |
| Caisse Nationale des<br>Télécommunications | ECU 100              | 1993 | 7%         | 100    | 98.25                | Noncollable. Fees 1965. (Crédit Commercial de France.)   |
| Interfinance Crédit<br>National            | ECU 75               | 1991 | 7¾         | 1011/2 | 99.75                | Nancallable. Fees 190%. (CSFB.)  |
| New Zeakand                                | ECU 100              | 1995 | 7%         | 1011/2 | 98.88                | Noncollable, Fees 176%. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)  |
| Olivetti Int'l                             | ECU 75               | 1993 | 8          | 101%   | 100.00               |  |
| Household Financial                        | CS 75                | 1993 | 71         | 10114  | 99.00                | Noncollable. Fees 1966, (Union Bank of Switzerland Securities.)  |
| Barclays Australia<br>Finance              | Aus\$ 60             | 1991 | 131/2      | 1011/4 | 99.85                | Noncollobie. Fees 197%. (Borclays de Zoeta Wedd.)  |
| State Bank of New<br>South Wales           | Aus\$ 200            | 1993 | 71/4       | 101%   | _                    | Noncolloble, Redemption amount linked to the yen/Austro-<br>lian dollar exchange rate at maturity, Feet 1966. Austro-<br>million insued now and Austri00 million reserved for top.<br>(Industrial Bank of Japan Int'L) |
| Elsam                                      | Y 12,000             | 1998 | 5%         | 101%   |                      | Noncollable. Fees 2%. Denominations 10 million yes. (Noncora Int'l.)   |
| Smart Five                                 | Y 6,500              | 1992 | 5 7/16     | 101%   |                      | Noncollable. Fees 1%%, (Sumitoma Finance int'L)  |
| Smart Five                                 | Y 2,500              | 1992 | 3          | 101%   |                      | Coupon will be 3% until 1990 and 8% thereafter. Noncollable, Feet 1994. (Sumitomo Finance Int'l.)  |
| EQUITY-LINICED                             | <del></del>          |      |            |        |                      |  |
| Ichikoh Industries                         | \$ 50                | 1992 | open       | 100    | 97.75                | Coupon indicated at 54%. Noncollable, Each \$5,000 nate with one worrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium, Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 20, (Yomaichi Int'il Europe.)                   |
| Furuno Electric                            | \$ 50                | 1992 | open       | 100    | 99.50                | Coupon indicated at 5%%. Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note  |

# Japanese Banks Appear to Boycott Malaysia Loan

By Carl Gewirtz

onal Herald Tribune PARIS - Japanese commercial banks signaled last week their unwillingness to go on as they have providing much of the cash for internationally syndicated credits, unless they also share in the extra income and status that goes along with being named to arrange the

The message was delivered with force when the so-called city banks of Japan refused the invitation to become lead managers for the \$300 million credit for Malaysia.

This is the country's first borrowing in two years and is being

(Continued from first finance page)

weighted in dollars," said a Swiss

banker, "but no one is running af-ter paper with reckless abandon."

Must of the 11 Enradullar

straight bonds launched last week

were priced tightly, in anticipation

that further market advances

would justify the terms. As a result,

investors were selective about what

IBM International Finance fared

best, with its \$150 million of four-

year notes offered at 101% with a

coupon of 9 percent. Less the un-

derwriting fees, it was priced to

yield 30 basis points over compara-

bly dated U.S. government paper

and ended the week trading at a

spread of 25 basis points over the

Credit Agricole's \$150 million of

five-year notes, offered at 101%

with a coupon of 9% percent, was also a success at 58 basis points

But Finnish Export Credit, not

carrying a government guarantee; General Motors Acceptance Corp., a too-frequent borrower, and Fnji

International Finance, Northern

Telecom Ltd., Seagram Co. and

terms deemed too tight to be com-

over the benchmark.

they went after.

as a benchmark credit, establishing a record low cost for Malaysia.

The five banks named to arrange the loan are Bank Bumiputra Ma laysia Bhd., J.P. Morgan & Co., Societé Générale and two longterm credit banks of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. and Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd.

As is standard procedure, the mandated banks are now seeking to off-load their obligation by inviting other banks to join the operation. The initial aim was to offer 10 banks the status of lead manager for agreeing to underwrite \$20 million each.

Subsequently, a wider group would be invited to join as managtouted by the government and the ers or participants, underwriting five banks mandated to arrange it smaller amounts. By the end of the

EUROBONDS: Odd Reaction to U.S. Trade Data

with underwriting fees of 1% per-cent, the paper yielded 90 basis points over Treasury rates and at-

tracted coupon-hungry short-term

The Deutsche mark sector, buoy-

10-year EDF bonds offered a pick-

up over yields available in the sec-

ondary market, so the only attrac-

tion of the new issues was for

investors wanting to buy large

amounts. And there were not many

Foreign investors appeared to be

waiting for clarification on where the currency is headed, and domes-

tic investors who are reported to be

repatriating investments in foreign

currencies are thought to be plac-

ing their cash in the equity market. Thus, bankers were excited about

rumors that next week, one of the

Unisys to Replace Mainframe Series

equity-linked financing.

West German automakers will be

of them around last week

investors.

Statoil of Norway were all priced at coming to the market with a large

managers are left bolding on their books much smaller amounts of the

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT loan than their initial underwriting

commitments. Six of the 10 invited to be lead managers were Japan's major city banks — Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., Fuji Bank Ltd., Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Mitsui Bank Ltd., Sanwa Bank Ltd. and Bank of Tokyo Ltd. All six turned down the invitation but left open the possibility that they would join on a smaller scale as participants.

Given the normally intense rivalry among the city banks as well as the longstanding relations each has

In the European currency in

market, Caisse Nationale des Télé-

communications issued 100 million

units of five-year notes bearing a

The new issue, including the un-

derwriting fees, was priced to yield

7.52 percent yield on the previously

issued notes, and ended the week

the underwriting fees totaled 1%

well in a market still awash with

unsold paper from previous weeks.

Hardest hit was New Zealand

which offered 100 million units of

seven-year bonds bearing a coupon

of 7% percent and priced at 1011/2.

The notes were quoted at a dis-

count of 2% points, compared with

coupon of 7% percent. The notes

Tate & Lyle PLC, whose debt is issues, only Mitsubishi Electric's

unrated, attracted retail investors large \$300 million of four-year

with a 9% percent coupon on its bonds attracted considerable inter-

four-year notes. Priced at 101% est and ended the week trading at

ant a week ago, saw mixed demand are fungible with a 150 million for the paper offered by Belgium ECU issue launched in May, enand Electricité de France. Neither hancing the prospect of a continu-

the five-year Belgian notes nor the ously liquid secondary market for

Among the dollar county-linked underwriting fees of 1% points.

the paper.

106.

selldown, the arrangers and lead with Malaysia, their concerted re- Algemene Bank Nederland. Bantalking about a boycott.

> Officials at the six banks rejected the boycott label. Yes, they declined; perhaps they will participate at a smaller level; the terms are very tight, they say. But they follow that up by noting how pecu-liar it is that banks which proposed even lower terms than Malaysia finally accepted were not mandated to arrange the transaction.

The terms Malaysia accepted are an interest charge of % point, or 121/2 basis points, over the London interbank offered rate for the first twn years, rising to 14 point over Libor in the final eight years. amount to 40 basis points, bringing the all-in cost to Malaysia of about 27 basis points per year during the 10 year life of the loan.

But only the mandated banks earn that annual return. In addition to the prestige of being named arrangers, the mandated banks always take a slice out of the total fees for themselves. This "practi-puum" can range up to 12½ basis points; in the Malaysian case, the arrangers are taking five basis points for themselves

The talk in Hong Kong is that four nf the six city banks had proposed lower terms, including affers of 1/2 point over Libor for the full 10 years as well as lower fees.

Bankers said that Malaysia rejected such aggressive terms because it wanted U.S. and European 7.85 percent, compared with the banks, which are notorious for cutting rates to levels other banks are unwilling to match, to participate in addition to the Japanese. trading at a discount of 1% points, considered quite respectable since

It appears clear that Malaysia, in selecting which bidders to name as arrangers, made a bad choice by excluding the lowest bidders.

The other ECU issues fared less But bankers said the selection was aimed at finessing the competirive rivalry among the Japanese, Rather than naming two Japanese city banks as arrangers and risk seeing the other four refuse to participate in a lower status as lead managers, the Malaysians had hoped to skirt the issue by naming the long-term credit banks as arrangers and have all six city banks as lead managers.

The city banks are now signaling that this is an unacceptable compromise, leaving the Hong Kong financial community speculating whether the city banks have decided to flex their financial muscle and join the major American banks in equating top status as arranger as a quid pro quo for providing cash.

Meanwhile, the city banks said they are holding their lending powin reserve for when Malaysian Airline System comes to the market for \$250 million to finance the purchase of two Boeing 747 aircraft.

Despite the boycott, the lead management group for the Malaysian loan has been nearly completed. It includes two Japanese - a smaller city bank (The Tokai Bank

sponse had bankers in Hong Kong, one Internationale de Luxem-where the loan is being syndicated, bourg, the Korean Exchange Bank. Malayan Banking Bhd., Security Pacific and Westdeutsche Landes-

In other business, the \$2.2 billion in credits that Robert Maxwell, the publishing entrepreneur, estabished in August but only signed last week to help finance his takeover for Macmillan, were increased 10 percent as the bidding war for the company has forced Mr. Maxwell to raise his offer price to

\$86.80 per share. The live-year credit arranged by Credit Lyonnais London has been increased to \$1.32 billion, with annual interest set at 621/2 basis points Front-end fees are reported to over Libor and a commitment fee of 18% basis points on any undrawn amounts.

The companion one-year facility arranged by Samuel Montagu has been increased in \$1.1 billion. The charge on this loan is 75 basis points over Libor for drawing up to \$250 million, 100 basis points for drawing up to \$500 million and 125 basis points for more than that.

Ansett Transport of Australia is seeking \$200 million to help finance the purchase of six Airbus A320s. The company plans to issue 12½ year floating rate notes bearing interest of 17½ basis points over Libor, Holders can request underwriters in redeem the unites on any interest payment date, or if

the company defaults on payments. Banks underwriting the sale will receive a commission of 15 basis points, an annual underwriting fee of 20 basis points during the first six years and 25 basis points thereafter, and management fees of 71/2 basis points no their underwriting commitment and 15 basis points on the amount they actually take,

Greenland is making its maiden voyage to the Euromarket, seeking a five-year credit of 140 million Deutsche marks (\$76 million). Interest is set at % point over Libor, mitment fee of 12% basis points on the undrawn amounts and frontend fees ranging up to 20 basis points for banks underwriting 15 milling DM.

The terms had bankers scratching their heads trying to discern the relationship between Greenland and Denmark. If viewed as a Danish risk, % point over Libor looks wildly generous. Although administratively part of Denmark, Greenland runs its own finances and does not carry the guarantee of

The Danish government has provided Chase Manhattan, which is arranging the credit, with a letter acknowledging awareness of the loan. But as Chase officials point out, this does not constitute a guar-

CLAL Industries of Israel, a diversified conglumerate, has appointed Bankers Trust to arrange a \$15 million, five-year credit. Interest is set at I point over Libor, the commitment fee is 871/2 basis points Ltd.) and a trust bank (Yasuda and the front-end fees range up to Trust & Banking Co.) — as well as 75 basis points.

#### and Burroughs Corp. and it contin-ues to sell most of those companies' models will be between \$2 million NEW YORK - Unisys Corp., products lines. with one woment mercischle into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 21. in a move to breath life into its Industry analysts said the an-

Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercis

98,38 Coupon indicated at 556%. Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note

**Bonds Edge Lower Despite Trade Data** 

On Wednesday, the Commerce

Department reported the U.S.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

trade deficit shrank to \$9.5 billion

in July, the lowest monthly figure

since late 1984. The improvement

was due mostly by a sharp decline

Economists had predicted a defi-cit of about \$11.5 billion for July.

The sharply lower figure comparedwith a June deficit of \$13.2 bil-

"The market reacted very posi-tively to the news of the trade defi-

cit figure," said Peter Niculescu, a

plained the House Banking Com-

mittee chairman, Representative Fernand J. St Germain, Democrat

Bank board estimates of how

much it costs to rescue sick savings

associations have consistently

proven to be low, said Frederick D. Walf, director of accounting and

financial management for the Gen-

"There is not any reasonable sce-nario that says there's enough mon-

ey in the thrift industry" to cover

Wolf who first warned Congress

two years ago that the bank board's

Federal Savings & Loan Insurance

When the insurance corporation

takes over a failing savings and

that cost, said Mr. Wolf. It was Mr.

eral Accounting Office.

Corp. was insolvent.

a receiver.

of Rhode Island.

up to 8.93 percent from 8.92 per-vice president of bond market re-

ary fears."

Gulf of Mexico.

trial production.

Poor's said

Courses for French et 5%. Normalishle, Forth \$5,000 note with

prosoble into company's shares of an expect-ium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 21.

exercisable into company's shores of an mum. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set Sept. 19.

search at Salomon Brothers Inc.

"As it became clear that oil prices

Oil prices shot up at midweck by

almost \$1.50 a barrel on a combi-

nation of news from the Organiza-

tion of Petroleum Exporting Countries to support the commodity and

fears that there would be hurricane

damage to oil installations in the

Also adding to inflationary fears

was the Federal Reserve Board re-

port on Wednesday that showed a

0.02 percentage point rise in indus-

when a better-than-expected trade

report sent bond prices up for an

hour natil worse-than-expected in-

dustrial production data cut the

gain in half — is a good guide to next week's likely reactions," Stan-dard & Poor's Corp. said in its

"Recent economic news hasn't

weekly credit market comments.

allayed the market's fears of an

economy growing out of control and inflation rising," Standard &

charged on overnight loans be-

tween banks - ranged between

8.05 percent and 8.30 percent, end-

ing about 12 basis points higher on the week at 8.25 percent, according

to Salomon Brothers Inc.

The federal funds rate - the rate

This Wednesday's seesaw —

were rising, it fell back on inflation-

aging Sperry line, will unveil on Monday its most powerful family of mainframe computers yet.

Unisys, the nation's third-largest computer company, said new 2200/600 mainframes will replace the Sperry 1100 series, which includes the the current top-of-theline models from the Sperry side of the company.

Unisys was formed in 1986 through the merger of Sperry Corp.

Short-term rates overall were un-

In the mortgage sector, medium

term Government National Mort-

gage Association securities gained

about a quarter point in price on

rate issuance, which surged to a level of just under \$2 billion," Mr.

Niculescu said. "It seems to be the

case that the new lower yields in the

market have gradually pulled out

ance "included several long bonds

which have been uncommon thus

dent and money-market analyst

with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.,

said most market participants are

"looking at the economic data and

trying to discern whether or not the

weaker figures are a sign of a weak-

**U.S. Consumer Rates** 

Sept. 16

757%

ening of the economy.

Money Mortal Funds Denophysis 7-Day Average

Bank Money Morket Acco Bank Rate Monitor Index

Haste Mortegge, PHLB oversite

Source : New York Times

Elizabeth Reiners, a vice presi-

He added that corporate issu-

more corporate issuance.

"It was a solid week for corpo-

changed to down slightly.

the week.

far in 1988."

more advanced models.

designed primarily as an upgrade \$1 billion in revenues, or about 25 for existing Sperry users, they are percent of the total. not expected to steal sales from International Business Machines education and home market Mac-Corp., which controls an estimated intosh is designed for corporate us-70 percent of the mainframe indus- ers. , analysts said.

and banking industries, they said. mentary and high school markets.

and \$8 million.

nouncement is important because # Higher Macintosh Sales Apple Computer Inc. expects its Sperry users have waited years for fastest growth in the coming year There had been some concern from its Macintosh computer line, among Sperry customers that Un- Reuters reported from San Fran-

isys might not act aggressively to cisco.
improve the Sperry line, choosing
instead to focus on the Burroughs
tive, John Sculley, said Apple also A-series mainframes, analysts said. expects good growth in sales of its Because the new machines are Apple II line, which represents over

The Apple II line is aimed at the

There are about 4.5 million users However, Unisys risked losing of Apple IIs, twice as many as the customers to IBM and others if it Macintosh installed base, the comfailed to revitalize the 1100 line, pany said. Also, Apple has cap-which is used widely in the airline tured about 60 percent of the ele-

of eliminating border controls.

A basic debate on the internal

VAT: Differences Remain in EC

market at such a high level would reveal deep rifts between the majority of member states, which still broadly subscribed to the European ideal, and those which treated it as a grocer's shop, only looking fur the best deal, one diplomat said.

Nigel Lawson, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, restated his opposition to tax alignment in principle. He maintains that the approximation of value-added tax rates and excise duties is not a necessary element for creating the

internal market. His has submitted alternative proposals that foresee market forces narrowing the gaps in rates, with nrdinary shoppers going abroad if excessively high rates at home make it worthwhile. He rejected the market forces approach on excise duties, which are very

high in Britain on alcohol and tobacco, on health grounds.

Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West

(Continued from first finance page) German finance minister, whose pared to budge un the central issue government has said it can live with the commission's proposals, agreed there were still big problems. "The difference in national tax systems both in their rates and in their ratio of revenue from indirect and direct taxation, is huge," he said. Mr. Delors acknowledged that

the panel's proposals would have to be "refined" and made more flexible in the face of reluctance expressed by the majnrity of EC members. Consultations would be held among members and the commission, lasting at least until the end of the year.

The French finance and economics minister. Pierre Bérégovoy, said. None of the problems was resolved, and the 12 are still far from unanimous" on harmonizing VAT

and excise taxes.

France, which last week came out strongly against the tax plan, saying it would lose 14 billion French francs (\$2.2 billion) in revenue under the scheme, appeared to have retreated from this position. (Renters, AFP)

a modest rise of 5.91 the week be

Daily volume averaged 931.8

million shares, up from 688,2 mil-

lion shares the previous week. The

value of average daily volume rose to 964.05 billion yen from 777.68

Stocks chalked up small rises in

The Credit Suisse index finished

at 467, up from 462.7 a week earli-

er, and the Swiss Bank Corp. indi-

cator ended at 528.8, compared

ed to blue-chip stocks, especially

Bank stneks and chemicals

shares were firm. Union Bank of

Switzerland rose 80 Swiss francs to

3,180 and Sandoz was up 200

francs to 12,200. Insurance shares

**Treasury Bonds** 

generally performed well.

Buyers were particularly attract-

with 522.4 the week earlier.

Nestlé and Sandoz.

billion yen the previous week.

quiet trading last week.

Zurich

#### WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

#### U.S. Inventories Rise 0.3% Many stocks gained in Amster-

WASHINGTON — U.S. business inventories rose \$2.21 billion, or 0.3 percent, in July to a seasonally adjusted \$733.69 billion, the gov. 1.4 percent, in June. loan, it may simply pay off the ernment said.

depositors and turn the associa-The increase in July came after a tion's loans and other assets over to revised rise of 0.8 percent, or \$5.65 billion, in inventories during June to \$731.48 billion, the Commerce More often, it puts up cash, Department said Friday. Previousnotes or loan guarantees to cover previous losses and then sells the (WP, NYT) rose 0.7 percent in June.

Business sales in July fell by

drop in sales was the first since November. The July gain in inventories was

the 19th consecutive month without a decline. However, the July increase was the smallest since a 0.2 percent rise in August 1987. Economists sometimes take ris-

me inventories as a sign of econom-

Durable goods inventories rose in July in \$446.26 billion from \$444.28 billion in June, while in-Hong Kong

points during the week to close at our week.

2,458.82. The broader-based Hong Paris Kong Index dropped 27.82 points to 1,622.68.

Volume averaged 349 million Hong Kong dollars (\$44.7 million), down from 522 million Hong Kong dollars the previous week.

#### London

Shares rose in London for most of last week, but gains were sharply reduced at the end of the week as the market digested news of several economie indicators viewed as inflationary.

The Financial Times industrial share index rose 24 points to 1,422.5 during the week. The 100share index finished at 1,766.7, up 28.2 points.

The publication Monday of provisional figures for August retail sales, which were well below expectations, prompted a strong rise in share prices. But the volume Monday was the among the poorest since the deregulation of the finan-

#### Milan

Shares posted small gains last

The Comit index ended at 519.05, up from 517.45 the previous

Friday. Volume was markedly higher. An average of 35 million shares with a value of 125 billion line were

last week to end higher. The CAC index gained 3.6 per-cent to close at 364.50 on Friday, up from 351.7 the previous Friday. The Friday close was only 1 percent below the level reached just before the world market collapse

Stocks shook off their lethargy

last antumn.

Volume jumped strongly on such shares as LVMH, Valeo, Suez, Navigation Mixte and Perrier.

#### Singapore

The market registered a minimal advance in very thin trading last

The Straits Times industrial index ended the week at 1,064.93, up 1.40 from the previous week's finish of 1.063.53.

Volume for the week fell 26 percent to about 90,2 million shares. Value of the shares dropped 31.2 percent to 140.4 million Singapore dollars, down from about 204.1 million dollars.

#### Tokyo

Shares posted moderate gains during the week, encouraged by the U.S. trade figures and a stable doi-

The Nikkei stock average gained 219.28 points to close at 27,866.38 on Friday. It rose 158.85 the previous week.

8.39 8.51

#### MONSANTO: Searle Prospects Dented by IUD Suit a bypertension drug, which could Friday, closing the week at \$77.875.

(Continued from first finance page) od Searle's losses to heavy spending on research and development. The drug unit spent nearly \$200 milion, or 24 percent of sales, on that effort. The industry average is 15

Marudai Food

Mitsubishi Electric

United Press International

NEW YORK - Prices of bell-

wether U.S. Treasury bonds and

nntes ended slightly lower last week

as potentially encouraging data on the trade deficit failed to calm fears

The price of the Treasury's bell-

wether 9 1/2 percent bond, which

matures in 2018, closed the week at

101 6/32, down from 101 13/32 a

week before. The yield of the 30-

year bond rose to 9.01 percent from 8.99 percent.

Among intermediate govern-

ment issues, the price of the latest

10-year notes declined slightly to 102 4/32 from 102 5/32 last Fri-

day. The yield on the notes edged

Compiled he Our Staff From Disputches

WASHINGTON - GOVERN-

ment auditors have raised their es-

timate of the cost of saving the U.S.

savings and loan industry to \$50

billion, and for the first time said

they see no alternative to what

would be the largest taxpayer bai-

The new figure from the General Accounting Office was \$10 billion

higher than any previous official estimate and could prove embar-

rassing to the Federal Home Loan

Bank Board chairman, M. Danny

Wall, who is preparing to raise his

own \$31 billion estimate of the cost

of the industry's ailments.

Mr. Wall on Friday disputed the

accounting office report. He said

the accounting office, the investiga-

tive arm of Congress, "may have

He said it was premature to say

"The bank board's shifting tote

board is doing nothing to enhance

confidence" that the savings and

loan crisis is under control, com-

erred on the side of being too high."

how far his latest estimates would

differ from the government ones.

lout in U.S. history.

of rising inflationary pressures.

1992 51/8

1992 open 100

in imports.

Cost of U.S. Thrift Bailouts

Estimated to Be \$50 Billion

Open 100

1992

There are other promising signs. Helped by Calan SR, a drug that had been sold for the treatment of high-blood-pressure drug. Searle's totec top priority for review, and approval may come within a year. angina and was reformulated as a \$820 million. Its losses narrowed in the first half of 1988, to \$50 million.

pound.

Analysts estimated that the potential market for annulcer compounds among people who also take anti-inflammatory drugs will be more than \$1 billion, and they say Cytotec could capture as much as 20 percent of it. The Food and Drug Administration has given Cy-

taken the air out of Monsanto's Moreover, analysts said Searle stock. Although its shares rose stock. Although its shares rose \$1.75 on the New York Stock Extegulatory review. One is Kerlone, change on Thursday and \$1.375

be approved later this year, and that was still almost \$8 below its another is Cytotec, the ulcer com-It is still unclear, however, what

long-term impact the Copper-7 cases will have on Searle and Mon-

Searie's mounting legal problems have prompted comparisons between Monsanto and the A.H. Robins Co., the maker of the Dalkon Shield intrauterine device. Robin sought bankrupacy protection from creditors because of product-related spits

Few analysts believe Monsanto is headed toward the bankruptcy

\$1,07 billion, or 0.2 percent, to a seasonally adjusted \$487.71 billion after a revised rise of \$6.91 billion,

The department previously said sales in June rose 1.5 percent. The sterdam, where bond prices contin-

ic weakness. Too many goods in reserve could lead to production cuts and layoffs at manufacturing plants. However, analysts have not been worried over the past year because inventory gains have simply been keeping up with strong

ventories of nondurable goods rose to \$287.44 billion from \$287.20 bil-Manufacturers' inventones m-

creased to \$343.52 billion in July from \$341.96 billion in June. Retailers' inventories fell to \$214.34 billion from \$214.52 billion.

# Cocoa Price Talks Falter

LONDON - The International Cocoa Agreement has fallen deep into crisis after talks between producers and consumers were ad-

consuming nations could not agree on a price, consumer spokesman Peter Baron of West Germany said Saturday. Consumers favor a

"Consumers regret that decisions which should have been taken were not." Mr. Baron said. "Perspectives for the pact are very questionable." Producer spokesman Moma Mohammed of Ghana declined to comment at the end of the meeting.

Attempts to salvage the pact is to resume at a cocoa organization

cocoa to early 1976 lows. In addition, the organization's buffer stock is filled to capacity, at 250,000 tonnes. The price dispute has been aggravated by massive arrears in producers' payments to the buffer stock fund. Total arrears are expected to reach \$70 million by Oct. 1.

journed without agreement on key problems, according to International Cocoa Organization delegates. After two weeks of talks, the organization of 17 producer and 20

lower price than the sellers.

council session from Jan. 19 to 27 in London. Overproduction and a saturated market have driven the price of

Separately, market experts in London were hopeful that talks beginning this week between producers and consumers of coffee will be able to set export quotas and keep prices from crashing next year.

#### Amsterdam

dam last week as sentiment remained reasonably good. The ANP-CBS general index rose to 269.7 on Friday from 266.8 the previous week. Total volume

was 7.153 billion guilders, up from

about 7.023 billion the previous Shares registered their main rises on Wednesday, when better-than-expected U.S. trade figures for July helped the market. A drop in U.S. interest rates was picked up in Am-

#### ued to rise. Frankfurt Stock prices rose in Frankfurt,

and the leading market index hit new highs for the year on three consecutive days. The Commerzbank index closed

at 1,542.6 Friday, up from 1,491 the previous week. The index has gained 27 percent since the start of cial markets in London. the year. Volume on the eight West German exchanges totaled 19.35 billion Deutsche marks, up from only 12.3 billion DM the previous

Bearish sentiment dominated the stock market last week, as share prices fell on abysmal volume, despite news of a lower-than-expected U.S. trade deficit for July. The Hang Seng Index shed 37.74

traded each day, compared with a daily average of 20 million shares The composite index of stocks valued at 70 billion lire the previlisted on the first section gained 21.18 points to 2,150.82, following

## Red Sox Down Yankees, 9-4

The Associated Press
BOSTON — The Boston Red Sox, powered by Ellis Burks and Dwight Evans, defeated the New York Yankees for the third coasecutive day on Sunday, with a 9-4 victory, to take control of the

American League East race. The Red Sox, who lost the series opener behind Roger Clemens, surged back and pushed New York games behind. Boston began the day with a five-game lead over Detroit and six over Milwankee.

Burks hit a three-run homer in the first inning and Marty Barrett's two-run double chased Ron Guidry in the second. Evans met reliever Neil Allen with a two-run homer that made it 7-1.

Boston completed an 8-2 homes-

Blue Jays 4, Indians 0: In Toronto, Dave Stieb pitched a four-hitter and the Blue Jays defeated Cleveland to keep alive their faint hopes

The Blue Jays began the day 8½ games behind Boston. The Red Sox start a three-game series in Toronto

## Reuschel Racks Up 19th As Giants Defeat Astros

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches HOUSTON - Rick Reuschel won his 19th game and Will Clark drove in his 100th run of the season Saturday to lead San Francisco to its fifth straight victory, a 4-2 deci-

Reuschel (19-8) scattered 11 hits, walked none and struck out two in his fifth complete game of the year.

#### SATURDAY BASEBALL

The 39-year-old right-hander won a career-high 20 games with the Chicago Cubs in 1977, going 20-10. The Giants took a 2-0 lead in the fourth inning, which Robby Thompson started with a single off

Jim Deshaies. Clark doubled for his 100th RBI of the season and Candy Maldonado followed with an RBI single.

Mets 6, Expos 2: In New York,

Kevin McReynolds hit a three-run home run to help the Mets to their Cubs 6, Cardinals 4: In Chicago,

Darrin Jackson homered twice and Ryne Sandberg broke a sixth-mning tie with a sacrifice fly to lift the Cubs past St. Louis.

Dodgers 4, Reds 3: In Cincinnati, Kirk Gibson singled in Alfredo Griffin from second base with one out in the ninth to lift Los

Angeles,
Padres 9, Braves 4; Braves 6.
Tom Glavine Padres 3: In Atlanta, Tom Glavine allowed six hits over 8% innings to belp the Braves to a doubleheader split. In the opener, Tony Gwynn two runs to key drove in two runs with a triple and sparked Texas.

#### SUNDAY BASEBALL

tand and won for the 11th time in 14 games. The Yankees had won seven of eight before losing three in

in the AL Fast.

on Monday night.

Mets 5, Expos 3: In the National League, in New York, Dwight Gooden won his 18th game and

a single and Eric Show won for the seventh time in eight decisions.
Pirates 7, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Bobby Bonilla drove in four runs with a three-run homer and a sacrifice fly to pace Pittsburgh.

Red Sox 3, Yankees 1: In the sion over the Houston Astros. American League, in Boston, Dwight Evans hit a tie-breaking

home run leading off the eightl and Bruce Hurst fired a three-hitter to beat New York Twins 3, White Sox 1: In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti broke a sixth-

inning tie with a two-run homer.
Indians 12, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Andy Allanson and Jay Bell had two hits apiece in an eight-run fifth that powered Cleveland's rout

Athletics 3, Royals 2: In Oakland, California, Terry Steinbach's two-run homer highlighted a three-run second that eliminated Kansas City from the Western Division

Tigers 7, Orioles 3: In Detroit. Alan Trammell's two-run single snapped a seventh-inning tie and gave the Tigers consecutive victories for the first time since Ang.

Mariners 11, Brewers 0: In Seattle, Mike Moore faced the minimum 27 batters in pitching a twohitter, and Steve Balboni drove in three runs with a homer and sacrifice fly as the Mariners trounced

Rangers 7, Angels 4: In Anaheim California, Ruben Sierra doubled in two runs to key a four-run first that Darryl Strawberry hit his league-leading 34th home run as the Mets

The Mets have won five straight and 10 of their last 11. New York finished the season series 12-6 against Montreal, winning the final eight games. The Expos have lost

Dodgers 2, Reds 0: In Cincin-nati, John Tudor and Alejandro Pena combined on a five-hitter and Jeff Hamilton broke a scoreless tic with a seventh-inning double as the Los Angeles shut out the Reds. Los Angeles won for the seventh time in eight games as it nears its first National League West title since 1985.

Tudor gave up five hits and struck out six in six innings, lowering his earned-run average to 2.20, second-best in the NL to New York's David Cone. Pena threw three perfect innings for his 11th save, completing the Dodgers' fourth shutout in 11 games and 21st this season.

Phillies 6, Pirates 5: In Philadelphia, Phil Bradley hit a 10th-inning sacrifice fly to lead the Phillies past Pittsburgh, dropping the fading Pi-rates 12 games behind the Mets.

Braves 6, Padres 5: In Atlanta, pinch hitter Ozzie Virgil singled in the winning run in the 10th, pushing the Braves to victory over San Diego. Paul Assentiacher gave up four hits in 2% innings for the victory after blowing a lead in the ninth when Dickie Thon homered to tie the score 5-5. It was Thon's first home run since May 18, 1987.

#### Rookies in NBA Subject To Stiff Drug Penalties

PALM BEACH GARDENS. Florida -- The National Baskethall Association announced late Friday a drug-testing policy that will suspend without pay for one year any rookie who tests positive for heroin

Urmalysis tests will be given on a random basis to all rookies in training camps, said Commissioner David Stern. "In recent years it has become clear that players entering the NBA from college present a particular problem that should be specifically addressed," Stern said. We think this sends the appropriate message to college players: Drug use may cost you your NBA



## **Browning: Perfection Itself**

CINCINNATI - As the eyes of the world turned to Scoul Friday night, Tom Browning achieved what all Olympic ath-

letes seek: perfection. There's only one way to de-scribe it," said Manager Pete Rose after Browning led the Cincinnati Reds to a 1-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers:

"He pitched perfect." The 28-year-old left-hander (16-5) struck out seven and threw 102 pitches in the 14th perfect game in major-league history. Cincinnati needed an extraordinary effort to overcome Tim Beicher's three-hitter.

Browning pitched the first nine-inning perfect game in the major leagues since California's Mike Witt did it on the final day of the 1984 season against Texas. The last in the National League was by the Dodgers' Sandy Koufax on Sept. 9, 1965,

Browning struck out pinch inter Tracy Woodson for the last of his 27 consecutive outs in a game that started 2 hours and 27 minutes late because of rain.

Mobbed by his teammates. be said: "I was teary-eyed when they landed on me in that dogpile. It was one of those nights when everything worked, and every ball was hit right at people." He did not go to three balls against any hitter and allowed only eight balls out of the infield

Browning's perfect game comes toward the end of a season in which six no-hitters had been broken up in the ninth inning. He himself pitched 81/2 innings of no-hit ball against San Diego on June 6. Beicher lost his bid when

Barry Larkin doubled to right When Chris Sabo singled deep to third base, Jeff Hamilton threw wildly to first, allowing Larkin to score. (UPI, AP)

# Vikings Rout Bears, 31-7

CHICAGO - Tommy Kramer passed for three touchdowns, two to Anthony Carter, and the Minne sota Vikings took advantage of five

Chicago Bears turnovers Sunday for a smashing 31-7 National Football League victory. Kramer, who completed 15 of 28 passes for 258 yards, threw touch-down passes of 40 and 16 yards to Carter and also hit Hassan Jones

with a 19-yard touchdown strike. the outcome was beyond doubt. The Bears, who had not lost the

ball on a fumble in two previous victories, had two fumbles and three passes intercepted.

Quarterback Jim McMahon of

the Bears passed for a touchdown but fumbled once and was intercepted once before leaving the game in the closing seconds of the first half with a bruised left knee. Bengals 17, Steelers 12: In Pittsburgh, Boomer Esiason, held in

check for the first three quarters by the NFL's worst-rated defense, his Eddie Brown on a 65-yard fourthquarter touchdown pass to push Cincinnati past the Steelers. James Brooks ran 19 times for 88 yards and Esiason threw for two touchdowns as the Bengals were

aided by six Pittsburgh turnovers, including four fumbles. The Bengals are 3-0 for the first time since 1975, when they finished 11-3.

Jets 45, Ollers 3: In East Ruther-

ford, New Jersey, Wesley Walker caught three touchdowns as New York's offense came alive in a stunning rout of Honston, the Jets' largest margin of victory ever. The penalty-marred game, in

which both teams were guilty of personal fouls, turned in the Jets' favor early. The fierce hitting began on the opening lickoff and didn't let up. The Jets showed an offensive spark missing in their first two games, with Ken O'Brien throwing three touchdown passes. Redskins 17, Eagles 19: In Washington, Timmy Smith ran for 107

yards and a touchdown and the Redskins sacked Philadelphia quarterback Randall Cunningham six times en route to victory. The Redskins scored touchdowns on each of their first two

possessions, but ultimately needed an inspired performance by their injury-plagued defense to hold off

NFL ROUNDUP

shead touchdown in the third quar-

On fourth-and-18 at the Detroit nold appeared to have Carl Painter ter.

open for a pass, but Painter didn't turn around in time and the through was incomplete. Two plays marry Dalton Hilliard dashed around left end from four yards out to put the Saints ahead, 19-14, with 50 sec-12-yard line, Lions punter Jim Ar- onds remaining in the third quer-

## Miami's Late Field Goal Kramer left in the fourth quarter as a heavy rainstorm hit, but by then Edges Michigan, 31-30

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ANN ARBOR, Michigan -Carlos Huerta kicked a 30-yard field goal with 43 seconds left to play Saturday to climax a furious comeback that lifted top-ranked Miami to its 34th consecutive regular-season victory, a 31-30 decision

Steve Walsh passed for two of his three touchdowns — 7 yards to

#### COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Rob Chudzinski and 48 yards to fullback Cleveland Gary — in the final five and a half minutes to help the the defending national champ ons overcome a 30-14 deficit and improve to 2-0. Gary also caught a 49-yard TD pass and added a 1yard scoring run.
Michigan fell to 0-2 for the first

time in Bo Schembechler's 20 years

Miami still trailed, 30-22, after Walsh's 7-yard pass to Chudzinski completed an 80-yard drive with 5:23 to play, and Gary turned a short pass into a 48-yard touch-down with 2:58 left. Walsh had added two extra points after the first touchdown with a pass to Dale Dawkins, but David Arnold intercepted his 2-point try after Gary's touchdown.

Miami executed an onside kickoff, and Bobby Harden recovered for the Hurricanes at Michigan's 47. Walsh passed 14 yards to Andre Brown and Gary gained 17 yards on a draw. After three short running plays, Huerta kicked the winning field goal.

Oklahoma 28, Arizona 10: In Norman, Oklahoma, Jamelle Holieway ran five yards for a touchdown and passed 43 yards to Eric Bross to help the Sooners to a 2-0 scason mark.

Florida State 24, Clemson 21: In

drews's game-winning 19-yard field goal with 32 seconds left. Clemson tied the score at 21 with 2:32 to play when fullback Tractor Johnson dragged several defendent with him on a 19-yard scoring run. SOCCER

SCORE

hide/s and 6

Sample Sa

Major Leggue

Louisiana State 34, Tempesser 9: In Knoxville, Tennessee, Tonany . Hodson passed for 246 yards and three touchdowns as LSU won for the first time over in Knoxville. At 0-3, Tennessee is off to its worst start in 26 years.

Notre Dame 20, Michigan St. 3: In East Lansing, Michigan, Reggie Ho kicked two field goals, quarierback Tony Rice ran for a touchdown and linebacker Mike Stonebreaker returned an interception 39 yards for a score to pace Notre Dame. The Spartans, falling to 0-2 for the first time since 1982, were for the first time same held to John Langeloh's 39-yard

Penn State 23, Boston College : 20: In University Park, Pennsylva-nia, Ray Tarasi kicked his third field goal of the game, a 37-yarder with 48 seconds remaining to nip B.C. Penn State also got a 43-yard TD run by Gary Brown and a 1yard scoring dive from Sam Gash:

South Carolina 17, East Carolina 0: In Columbia, South Carolina Todd Ellis threw two touchdows passes to freshman Robert Brooks. including a school record 97-yard scoring play. East Carolina limited the winners to five offensive plays in the third quarter and had a 336-284 edge in offensive yardage.

Georgia 42, Mississippi State 35: In Starkville, Mississippi, Tim Wor-ley scored four touchdowns, the last on a 27-yard run with 17 seconds left, to beat Mississippi State. Wor-ley gained 162 yards on 21 carries.

No. Illinois 19, Wisconsin 17; In Madison, Wisconsin, John Ivanic the Eagles.

Saints 22, Lions 14: In Pontiac,
Michigan, Detroit's misfire on a fake punt set up New Orleans' go
Florida State 24, Clemson 21: In had four field goals, including a 31yarder with 1:24 left, to give Northyarder with 1:24 left, to give Northern Illinois its first victory ever
fake punt set up New Orleans' gofake punt to set up Richie An-

## **ACROSS**

1 Like lhe

14 "I cannot lell 15 Turned rigid with

10 Eastern church

17 Preprandial

19 --- Domin 20 Raiment '21 Larch 23 Entry 25 Close a deal

26 Smokers' gadgets 30 Acled violently 33 Incensed 34 Lang-limbed

36 Cassowary's kin 37 Londoner's tax 38 Kind of knife 39 Street sign

.40 Part of LLO. 41 A suburb of Boston 42 Beat, old style

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49 Prophet 50 Contrite 53 Clergyman or college bigwig

57 Organic compound 58 Not à la carte 60 Composer

Harold

51 Give instruction 62 Nobelist Wiesel 63 Secondhand 64 Hail-raising

65 Orlop, for one

1 Alı chaser 2 Touched down

3 Spinted song 4 Joys 5 Wom-out

7 Nanny

42 Career DOWN 44 Beamed 46 Tranquil 48 Noose

50 Andean nation 51 A son of Seth 52 Skier's transport 54 Lacquered

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#### WEATHER EUROPE



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WIZARD of ID



SCARES ME, YES, SURPRISES ME, NO.



WHAT'VE YOU DEEN ANDY P

INTERBUETING

Jumbles: SCARF PUPIL JUNKET SUBDUE



C New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

9 Crop up again

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PEANUTS

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DAGWOOD!

BEETLE BAILEY

WATCH ME SOCK











NOW YOU'LL

NEVER GET



SIRE, WITH THIS PUTTER, YOU'L BE ABLE TO TAKE STROKES OFF EVERY HOLE

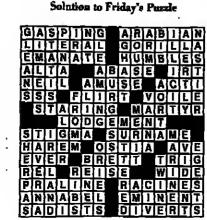




#### REX MORGAN













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**VOLLEYBALL** 

Standay's Re-Soviet Union 3. Bulgario 0 Arcentino 3. Tunisia 0 United States 5. Japan 0

Notherlands 3. France 1

Sweden 3, South Korea S

P.AL-(1:00 P.M. (Ch. 2).

OLYMPICS ON T.V

MONDAY, \$EPY, 17 Austrio—3:55 A.M.-10:00 A.M., 12:30 P.M.-1:00 P.M., 3:30 P.M.-4:45 P.M. (Ch.

21; 0:15 P.AL-9:05 P.M. ICh. 11; 10:20

Sefstem—7:00 A.M.-7:00 P.M. (T 21).

P.M. | BBC 1]. | Deamark=5:00 P.M.-4:00 P.M., 9:00

Demontary, Co. P.M. - 1.00 P.M., 7.00 P.M. - 1010 P.M. - 110 P.M. - 170 P.M. (TV 11: 10:20 P.M. - 17:30 P.M. (TV 21: France - 4:00 P.M. - 7:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. - 7:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. |

Hone Kone-9:55 A.M.-1:00 P.M.

Josei. Itoly—12:55 A.M.-1:00 P.M. (Ch. 21. Jepan—7:25 A.M.-8:00 A.M., 8:30 A.M.-oon, 12:55 P.M.-3:00 P.M.-3:35 P.M.-4:30

Netherlands-3:55 A.M.-9:30 A.M. 12:25 P.M.-4:15 P.M.-7:10 P.M.-7;36 P.M.

P.A.-10:00 P.M., 10:30 P.A.-midnish

9:00 A.M.-3:00 P.M., 9:30 P.M.-10:00 P.M.

5witzerland--3:55A.M.-8:00A.M.-11:00 A.M.-4:15 P.M.-5:50 P.M.-7:20 P.M. (TSR1; 2:55 A.M.-8:50 A.M., 12:15 P.M.-

4:15 P.M., 4:20 P.M.-7:20 P.M. (SSR)

TUESDAY'S EVENTS

Boxing: Preliminary bouts.

ime Irial linal

Basketball; Men's groups A and B.

Cycling: Men's 4,000 meter individual ursull, qualifications; Men's 1,000 meter

Field Hockey: Men's Groups A and I

Gymnastics: Men's team polional ex-

Soccer: South Korea vs. United States:

rugaslavia vs. Higeria; Saviet Union vs. Argentino; Australia vs. Brazil.

Toekwonde: Demonstration -- Men's

weight semificals; Men's and women's featherweight and heavyweight final

Team Handball; East Germany vs. Jo-con: Iceland vs. United Sigles; Spain vs.

and women's featherweight and haar

Modern Pentathion: Swimming

7;30 P.A.-9:45 P.M., 10:10 P.M.-11:00 P.M.

POTO-6:48 A.M.-8:45 A.M., 9:50 A.M.-1:45 P.M. 3:55 P.M.-10:00 P.M. Soeth Kereo-7:00 A.M.-7:00 P.M.

P.M., 9:30 P.M.-11:35 P.M. ICh, 1[.

0:79 P.M.-9:55 P.M. (Ch. 3).

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GOLF

Gene Squers Chris Kile Joer Sindelor

Leading scarers through Saturday's third round of the Benkof Seates tournament on the Per-7t, 7.116-yards Planami Valley Country Child Club to Suffee, Mil

Wayne Lavi
Covid Frast
Roser Mattole
Wayne Grody
Mark Calcavect
John Moharley
Cove Rummells
Tem Syrum

68-48-49---205 -8 68-48-49---205 -8 68-48-49---206 -7 73-71-64-207 6 73-64-68-207 6 71-67-49-207 6 67-70-70-207 6 n-n-44--208 4

815 9 12

**OLYMPIC RESULTS** 

MEDALS

. Chrombs :

Chino . Upited States

Nest Germony

SOCCER

gib Korea & Soviet Union o

Adiatio 1, Yuguslavia 0 Udded States 1, Arpentina ( Brazil 4, Niperia 0 Saturday's Resu

West Germony 3. China 0 Italy 5. Guatemaig 2

Swieden 2, Tunisis 2 Zambio 2, Iroq 2

BASKETBALL

Chino 98, Egypt &4 Brožil 125, Conodo

Sunday's Resetts
Yupostavia 72. Soviet Union 79
Central African Republic 73, Sou Australia 81, Puerto Rico 77
United States 77, Spain 53

WEIGHTLIFTING

Sunday's Results 114.4-Pound (51.9-kg/ Division

Santch

1. Sevdalin Marinov, Bulgaria, 120.0 lajograms (2645 pounds). (World record; aid record 119.5 kg-26.25 pounds by He Zhuealans.
China, Shilona. 1988 (; 2. Zhans Shoulle, China,
115.6 ka.; 2. Jacek Gufowski, Peland. (125 ka.
body weight 51.45 ka; 4. He Zhueajana, China,
112.5, body weight 51.45; 5. Chun Byuno-Kwen,
South Korea. 112.5, body weight 51.45; 4.
Traion tooch Cibarean, Romania, 110.0; 7.
Belo Olah, Hungary, 107.5; 2. Kazushila Manabe. Japan, 105.0.

Clean and Jerk Sevdolin Morinov, Bulgaria, 150.8 kilo-erams (306.5 points). (Olympic record; old record 137.5 ko-303 points for Alexander Vor-onin, Soviet Union, Montreol, 1976.); 2. Chun Byuno-Kwan, South Korea, 147.5 kg; 3. He Zhandare, China 146.14 Zhan, Shaulla Chi.

no. 142.5: 5 Josek Gułowski, Polond. 1353; 4. Belo Oloh, Hungory. 130.8. both weight 51.45; 7. Trolom looch Clinareon. Romania, 170.6. body weight 51.45; 8. Hungo In-Dong, South Korea, 130.8. both weight 51.40.

Total

1. Sevdelin Marinov, Bulgaria, 270.0 kilo-proms (595 pounds). (World record; old re-

Julian, Shillong, 1989).

2. Chun Byung-Kwan, South Karea, 260.0,

2. He Zhuodang, China, 257.5, body weight

4. Zhang Shoulle, China, 257,5, body weight

1,50. 5, Jacob Gutowski, Potand, 247.5. 6, Trolan Joach Cinarsan, Romania, 248.8.

B. Kazushila Manabe, Japan, 230.0, body

cord 267.5 kg-589.5 pounds by He Zhuogk

one. China, 145.0; 4. Zhana Shoulle, Chi-

Sunday's Results
Firmeight 1112 pounds/39.7 kg)
First Road: Andy Agosto, Puerte Rico, outaointed Vichel Khodso, Tholland, So; Hamed
Holbourd, Syrla, stopped Johnny Bredohl,
Denmark, 2:39, second; Timotel Skricbin, Soviet Unlan, outpointed Zekarla Williams, Cook
Islands, S-4.

Joseph Lowier, Ireland, keed Archer Fauste, Mezombleus, 6:38, second; Bishnube-hadur Sinsh, Nesal, aufselinted Sicto Vero Essenela, Paraguay, 50; Arthur Johnson,

Nokuthula Tshabansu, Zimbahwa, outpointed Banifocia Garcio, Spain, 4-1; Kim Kwang-Sun, South Kores, stopped Tyeyen-Otdov Teerenman, Mangalia, 2:22, second: Setaus Segawa, Japan, outpointed Simon Moralis, Alla, Colombia, 4-1. Seratim Todorov, Bulgaria, suspointed Dovid Grimon, Venezueta, 4-1; Romazzin Gut, Turkay, outpointed John Lvan, Britoin, 4-1; Comietain Ekoumy, Egypt, outpointed Amir oln, 1100, 4-1.

Featherweight (125 poends)
First Rased: Eugene Seymour, Bohamas,
del, Orlando Daligrite, Phillippines, disputifi-cation, secand; Wataru Yamada, Jopen, stopped Bakary Fefana, Ivory Casst, 1:36, first; Daniet Dumittens, Demonstrationstrates first; Daniel Dumitrescu, Romenia, sutpoint ed Anthony Konyeswachie, Nigeria, 5-0. Jorna Eskelinen, Finland, outpointed Ser-ione Fall, Guinea, 5-0; Esteban Flores, Puerto Rica, outpointed Patrick Mwomba. Zambia, 4-1; Tserendori Americani, Monajol, stopped Jomie Popendam, Canada, 0:46, third.

Wanchal Pongsrl, Theiland, stopped Sanad offer All Mehmed, South Yemen, 2:13, first; (Irker Kirkerny, Bulgaria, eutpointed Diego Drumm, East Germany, 5-0; John Waniou, led Laszla Szoke, Hungary, 3-2. Replita Tuur, Netherlands, knacked out Ket-cie Banks, U.S., 1:50, Brst; Darrell Hilles, Aus-tralia, outsointed All Cellikiz, Turkey, 50; Da-via Anderson, Britala, outsointed Dominao Domingello, Argentina, 41; Lee Jac-Hyok, South Korea, outsointed Aliquel Gonzalez, Alexico, 50

Mexico, 5-0. Paul Fitzerald, Ireland, autorinted Emilia Ullispas, Dominican Republic, 44; Tomasz Novak, Poland, autorinted Dilagarey Me-maudou, Niger 50.

Saturday's Results
Light Flyweigh (106 Pounds/47.2 kg)
First Rownet Aberk Enton, Britain, outonist
To Shelin Dominist Light Shotta Dombardut, Nepal, 5-0; Henry ez, El Salvador, autpointed Yacine

Beatonweight (119 Pounds)
First Round; Vedat Tutuk, Turkey, out-pointed Edward Obews, Upanda, 3-2: John Lowey, Ireland, outpointed Austria Salei, Iron, 4-1; Rene Breitborth, East Germany, Felice Nieves. Puerto Rico, outpointed Sambajacob Dinila, Guinea, 5-0; Alexandor Hristov, Bulgaria, autpointed Peter Anak, Su-

don, 4-1; Jerse Julio Rocho, Colon stopped Alichael Hormitices. Philipp Byun Jong-II. South Korea, autpointed Jean Marc Ausustin, France 5-0; Justin Chik-wanda, Zambia, stopped Thomas Stephens, Liberia, 2:56, first; Jolison Santano, Bruzil,

outpointed Pheterione Sonnovant, Look, 5-0. Moumount Stuley, Niger, stopped Tiul Foomuoni, Western Samon, S:47, third; Silmone Zenati, Alseria, outpointed Manuel Gomes, Angola, 50; Ibibonao Ndulta, Zaire, outpoint-ed Hall Ally, Tanzania, 3-2.

Ndoba Duba, Zimbobwa, stopped Lornel Francis, Antiqua, 2:45, second; Kotsuvuki Admirwolari, Kuwali, 2:20, first: Jimmi Mayania, Sweden, eutpointed Mohamed Achik, Maracca, 4-1,

Alexandre Artemiev, Soviet Union, del, Edouard Paululum, Vanuatu, walk over; Jose Garcia, Mexico, shopped Tod Joseph, Greno-

August and Surboff; Housen, Scurry (9) and Bradley, W—August, 11-6, L—Hansod, 1-2, HR—Seattle, Coles (0).

cza, 18-7. L.—Welch, 15-8. HR.—Konsos, Tariabuli (22),

FOOTBALL

Vanderbill 31, Rutgers 30

West Virginia SS, Maryland 2

SOUTH

nd Dempsey; Brawning and Reed, ng, 16-5, L—Belcher, 10-5, 900 190 828—3 7 8 900 900 808—0 6 1

600 900 021-3 4 8 800 900 008-8 2 8 irk; Welchand Hossey, W-

**SWIMMING** 

466-Meters Individual Medicy (top 8 apolity for final; 9-audity)
Heat 1 — 1, Hiraya Harada, Joson, 5 minutes, 60,92 seconds, 2, Michelle Smith, Irritand,
5:01.94, 2, Martiene Bruten, Maxico, 5:03.64, 4,
Chang Hui-chien, Talwan, 5:13.20, 5, Volentino Argell, Argenting, 5:19.12, 6, Anne Mark Auski, Hene Kong, 5:24.11. 7, Chen Y.F. kim beriy, Talwan, 5:28.15. Heat 2 — 1, q-Conno Procter, Austrolia, 4:47.57 seconds, 2, Yon Mina, China, 4:49.04. 3,

Eriko Honsen, U.S., 4:50.00. 4. Amboneto Stru-menlievo, Bulgaria, 4:51.58. 5. Christine Mos-nier, France, 4:51.91. 6. Anette Philipsson. Sweden, 4:53.58.7, Annette Poutsen, Denmark, 4:54.01. 8, Tracey Afkin, Brilain, 5:01.34 4:3401. & Tracey Arket, Britain, 5:31.34 Heat 3 – 1, 4-Noemi Hölfke Lung, Romenia, 4:41.96 seconda, 2, e-Kothleen Nord, East Ger-many, 4:42.92. à, q-Jodie Claiworthy, Austra-lla, 4:44.6. 4, q-Elena Dendeberova, Soviet Union, 4:46.63. S. q-Lin Ll. Chino, 4:48.97. 6, Birgil Lohberg-schulz, West Germany, 4:5205. 7. Marianne Muls, Netherlands, 4:5631. 8. Mildred Muls, Netherlands, 4:5639 Heat 4 -- 1, q-Janet Evans, U.S., 4:43.04. 2, q-Conleia Hunger, East Germany, 4:4485, 3, Roberts Felotil, Italy, 4:49.20, 4, Anamortia Petricevic, Yugoslavio, 4:54.17, 5, Susannoh Brownsdon, Britain, 4:54.64, 4, Yoshie Ni-

MEN

286 Meter Freestyle (140 8 apolity for Real; a-quality) Heat 1 — unavaliable Heat 2 — 1, Wu Ming-Issun, Taiwan, 2:00.43.2, Hons Foerster, Virgin Isla nds. 2:01.94.2. Krlston Singleton, Virgin Islands, 3:06.45. 4. Josen Chute. Fiji Islands, 2:09.05. 5. Mohammed Bin-

Chute. Fill Islands, 2:09.05. 5, Mohammed Bin-obid. United Arab Emirates, 2:09.43. 4. Ahmad Faral, United Arab Emirates, 2:13.21.7, Emile Lohoud, Lebonon. 2:14.39. Heat? — I. Dovid Lim, Singapore, 1:54.44.3, Joseph Eric Buhatr, Philippines, 1:54.64.3, Kwon Sang-won, North Karea, 1:54.98. 4. Jin gee Oon, Singapore, 1:57.28. 5, Aritur Li, Hong Kong, 1:58.10. 6. Kwon Soon-kun, North Karea, 1:58.95. 7, YI ming Tsang, Hong Keng, 2:01.07. 8. Richard Geeel, Ireland, 2:51.73. Neat 4 — 1, Rang Concapcion, Philippines,

Richard Gheel, Ireland, 2:51.71.
Neat 4 — 1, Rane Concepcion, Phillippines, 1:55.58. 2. Alexander Piochsto. Austria, 1:55.58. 2. Alexander Piochsto. Austria, 1:54.11. 3. Mostate Amer., Egypt. 1:57.50. 4. Richard Sam Bera, Indonesia, 1:57.60. 5. Jonothan Soloveich, Guenn, 1:57.70. 5. Stephen Cullen, Ireland, 1:57.90. 2. Hokan Eskloglu, Turkey, 1:58.45. 8. Kuon Seng Jeffrey One, Malaysia, 1:58.42.
Heat 5 — 1. Patrick Dybiono, Netherlands, 1:52.47. 2. Stefan Volery, Switzerland, 1:52.94. I pancie Escamilla, Mexica, 1:53.63. 5. Salvador Vassalo, Puri Rica, 1:53.62. 6. Yves Clauses, Luxambourg, 1:54.90. 7. Xie Jun, China,

Luxembourg, 1:54.90. 7, Xie Jun, Chino, 1:55.04. & Vaughan andren Smith, Zim 1:56.13 Heat 6 — 1, Shigeo Ogafa, Jopen, 1:51,14.2, Heat 6 — 1, Shigeo Ogoria, Josen, 1:51,14. 2, Michael Green, Britzin, 1:3303. 1; Re, Magnus Okafsson, Iceland, and Daniel Serra, Spain, 1:5305. S. Julin Lopez, Brazil, 1:5316. 6, Joo Palvel Loysen, Denmork, 1:5361, 7.Jeon-Marrie Arnould, Belgium, 1:53,73. 8, Zatton Szilo-

rie Arnould, Belgium, 1:51/3, 8. Zolton Szilo-gyl, Hungory, 1:51/5 Hadt 7 — 1, 4-Anders Holmertz, Sweden, 1:49.38, 2, Stepton Coron, France, 1:49.66, 3. Glorgio Lamberti, Italy, 1:51/4, 4. Alexel Kouznelsov, Saviol Union, 1:50/8, 5. Mariusz Podkoscielny, Poland, 1:50/9, 6. Thomas Stochewicz, Australia, 1:51/0, 7, Poul Howe, Pottele, 1:52/9, 8. Alexton Bethel, Switzer, Britain, 1:51.22, 0, Alberta Battini, Switzer-

Britain, 1:51:22, B. Alberta Bottini, Switzer-land, 1:51.45 Heat 8 — I., q-Artur Woldat, Poland, 1:48.02, 2, q-Martinew Bloadi, Morpoo, Callt., 1:48.37, 3, q-Thomas Fohrner, West Germany, 1:49.02, 4, q-Steffen Zesner, East Germany, 1:49.13, 5, ronz Mortensen, Denmark, 1:51,15. 6, Carlos Scanovina, Urusuay, 1:51,42. 7, Tomany Wer-ner, Sweden, 1:51,96. 8, Ludovic Deoickere, France, (:51,8) Med 2 — I. e-Michael Gross, West Germany,

Heat?— Le-Michael Gross, was Germann, 1:48.55, 2, e-Duncan Armstrons, Austrolia, 1:48.54, 2, e-Troy Dolbey, U.S., 1:48.54, 4, Re-berto Gierla, Italy, 1:49.51, 5, Thomas Flem-mins, East Germany, 1:49.52, 6, louri Bochko-tov, Soviet Union, 1:52.64, 7, Cristiana Aichetena, Brazil, 1:52.34, 8, Norbert Ash,

**GYMNASTICS** 

SPORTS/1988 SUMMER OLYMPICS

MEN'S TEAM COMPULSOR(ES (Shandings after compulsory exercises)
1, Saviet Union (Viadimir Gagoladze, Viadimir Novikov, Serguei Kharlizov, Dmitri Bilozerichev, Viadimir Artemov, Valeri Llaukine (, 2578 points, 2, East German, Ulf Hoffmann, Andrees Wecker, Sven Tippell, Rolf Buchner, Holger Behrendi, Sylvio Krall (, 7. Kamilia Gamme, Norway, 264.5. I. Silke Abirth, East Germany, 191.61. North Alcolo, Abirth, East Germany, 19

MEN'S TEAM INDIVIDUAL LEADERS (Ton % advance to dil-arand competition)

1. Viadimir Artemov. Soviet Union, 59.00
points, 2. Dmitri Bliozerichev, Soviet Union, 59.350. 3, Valeri Lukin, Soviet Union, 59.150. 4. Sven Tippell, East Germany, 59.050. 5, Yukio Iketani, Japan, 58.900, 6, Serguel Kharikov. Soviet Union, 58.050. 7, Re, Zuott Borkal, Hungary, and Viadimir Nouvikov, Soviet Union, 58.750. 9, He, Xu Zhiqkang, China, Holger Behrendt, East Germany, Barls Prefil Italy, and Marius Gherman, Romania, 58.650.

Nortus Grermon, Romonto, Sakou.

13. tie, Kolofer Hristozov, Bulgaria, Kalchi Mizushima, Jepon, and Vladimir Gogolodza.
Soviet Union, St.600, 14. Doisuke Mishkowa.
Japan, 58.501, 71. lie, Curtis Hibbert, Conodo,
Roff Buchner, East Germony, Toshiharu
Sots, Jopan, 58.500, 20, 1is, Lyubomir Gueraskov, Bulgaria, Wang Changshery, China,
Gwaryy Guczoghy, Humgary, 58.400, 22. Sylvia
Kroff, East Germony, 58.250, 24. Mortus Eugen
Taba, Romania, 58.250

Ner. France, 58,000.34, Csaba Falkusz, Hungory, 57,950. 35, Charles Lakes, U.S., 57,900. 36. Andreas Wecker, East Germany, and Juri Chechi, Italy, 57,850, 38, tie, Philippe Charfrond, Canada, Patrick Mattioni, France, and Hirovuki Konishi, Japan, 57.800.

41. Ne. Dimiter Testev. Bulgaria, Paole Bucci, Italy, and Takatira Yamada, Japan, 57.700, 44. Claude Carmena, Frence, 57.450, 45. Ne, Larne Bobkin, Conada. Li Chunyana, Chi-na, Valentin Pintec, Romania, 57.400. 48, Ne. Petor Giorralev. Bulgaria, Reibn Kern, West Germany, and Zsoll Horvath, Hungary, 57.550.

CYCLING

Sonday's Results

180-Km (42-mile) Team Time Trial Pinal: 1. East Germany IUwe Ampler, Mario Kummer, Malk Landsmann, Jan Schurl. 1 hour. 37 minutes. 47 seconds. 2. Poland (Joachim Hatupczak, Zenon Jaskola. Marek Lesniewski, Andrzel Sypytkowskii. 1:57:54.2 2 Sweden (Blorn Johansson, Jan 1:37:54.2. 2. Sweden (1310rn Johnmasson, John Kortsson, Michel Loffs, Anders Jorff, 1:59:47.1. 4. France, 1:59:49.8. 5. Ibdiv. 1:39:38.1.4. West Germany, 7:00:06.1.7. Soviet Union, 2:00:77.0. 8, Cechoslovokilo, 2:00:57.1. 7. Australia, 2:02:24.4. 18, United States. 2:02:35.7.

11, Netherlands, 2:03:28.4, 12, New Zeoland, 2:03:48.7, 13, Conada, 5:04:09.8,14, Sooin, 2:05:11.4, 15, Yuooslovia, 2:05:25.1, 16, Austria, 2:06:24.5, 7, China, 2:06:22.5, 10, Brazil, 2:07:11.7, 19, Ireland, 2:07:59.7, 20, Britain

21. Colombia, 2: 10:34.3, 22. Mexica, S:12:46.4 2. Iron, S:15:29.5. 24. Rep. of Kored, S:16:16.9. 25. Hone Kone, 2:16:42.6. 26. Gottemote, 2:10:58.7. 27. Covmon Islands, 2:19:08.9. 26. Zoire, 2:21:37.3. 29. United Arab Emirates. 1:26:11.3, 30, Majowi 2:32:37.6.

DIVING

Sunday's Results
Women's Platform: Finel
1, Xu Yonnel, Chico, 46520 points. 2. Mi
Chele Milchell, U.S., 436.95. 3. Wendy illen Will
Homs, U.S., 400.44. 4. Anjeta Stasslovleyitch Soviet Union, 386.77, 5, Chen Xigodon, China 384.15. 6. Elena Mirochina, Soviet Union, 381.93 7. Kamilia Gamme, Norway, 366.45. S. Silke

> 1, Chen Xiaodan, China, 454,65 points; 2, Mi-chele Mitchell, U.S., 466,65; 3, Xu Yonmel, Chi-na, 426,27; 4, Wendy Williams, U.S., 402,54, 3, Silka Abichi, East Germany, 37,97; 6, Veronico Ribot, Arpenlina, 37,70; 7, Debble Fuller, Conado, 366,42; 8, Morta Alcaia, Mexi-CD. 359.64: 9. Komillo Go

Bestomweight (128 Pounds/SL7 kg) Geld Medal: Ji Yong-Suk, South Korea, out-pointed Jose Sanabria, Spain, 1,5-0.5. Middleweight (183 Pounds) Gold Madel: Lee Kve-Ho ng, South Korea sein. Egypt, 20-00

TAEKWONDO

DEMONSTRATION SPORT

WOMEN
Bantanovelpik (12 Powels)
Gold Medal: Chen Yl-An, Talwan, outpointed Debro Hollowey, U.S., 1,0-0.
Middleweight (154 powels)
Gold Medal: Kim Hyun-Hee, South Korea, def. Morsbartha De Jongit, Netherlands, wan by superiority.

SHOOTING

Sunday's Results WOMEN'S AIR RIFLE, FINAL

MEN'S FREE PISTOL FINAL

TRAP SHOOTING
Eliaibation, First Day
1, Ne. Doniel Carliste, U.S., John Maxwell,
Austrolia, 75 points, 3, Ne. Dmitri Monokov.
Soviet Union, Francisco Boza, Peru, Ourmos

18, Park Chul-sung, South Korea, Russell Albana Pera, Italy, 72, 22, Byan Kyung-so, South Korea, Sheril Saleh, Egypt, Susan Noi-ross, Conodo, Jose Blodos, Spoin, Dominga Diaz, Australia, Lucigna Giovannetti, Italy, George Hogs III, U.S., Alexante Lavrinenka,



Irina Chilova.

serri, Italy, Goo En. Chino, Peter Assocratiles sen, Denmark, Zhang Bing, China, 69.

Sunday's Results
INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION Riding — 1, Alexander Wotson, Austrolle, 1 minute, 34.22 seconds, 1,100 points, 2, Mo-hamed Abouelsound, Egypl, 1:39.42, 1,100, 3, Hiroshi Salte, Joson, 1:44.634.63, 1,094.4, Kons

MODERN

**PENTATHLON** 

Kyung-ho, Sotuh Koree, 1:27,80, 1,870, S. U. King-ho, Taiwan, 1:43,94, 1,068, 6, Jones Mar-linek, Hungory, 1:4431, 1,066, 7, Milan Kodiec Czechoskowskia, 1:4539, 1,064, 8, Tue Heli-stern, Denmark, 1:47,25, 1,060, 9, Kim Myung-

stern, Denmark, 1:47.25, 1,960, 9, Kim Myunson, South Karea, 1:30.43, 1,940, 18, Glaniuca Tiberti, Itoly, 1:34.44, 1,940.

11, Arkediusz Skrzyneszek, Polond, 1:42.53, 1,940, 12, Dominic Manony, Britain, 1:44.52, 1,934, 13, Dirk Knapshelde, West Germany, 1:45.12, 1,034, 14, Lowrence Keyte, Canada, 1:46.84, 1,032, 15, Helmut Spannosi, Austria, 1:50.58, 1,034, 14, Nicholas Fekete, Canada, 1:50.58, 1,034, 14, Nicholas Fekete, Canada, 1:50.52, 1,074, (7, Mastata Adam, Egypt, 1:54.38, 1,012, IB, Eduarda Guesada, Spain, 1:37.33, 1,010, 19, Carlo Massulla, Itoly, 1:37.94, 1010, 2, Attila Alizser, Kurpany, 1:57.42, 1,010.

nuel Borroso, Portugal, 1:40.49, 910, 44, Jan-Eris, Danielsson, 5 weden, 1:40,34, 890, 47,

Loszia Fabian, Hungary, 1:49,71,876, 45, Mar-cus Marsaliek, West Germany, 2:01,53,858 49,

roks, 2:48.65, 624. 60, Wieslaw Chmiel

Poland, 3:04.17, 576, 61, Robert Stuil, U.S.,

TEAM COMPETITION

198 Pounds/99 Kilograms Kamal Ibrahim, Egypt, pinned R No. Brozil 2:36 Atonas Kornchev, Bulgaria, out Fronz Pitschmann, Austria, 30-1,0 Christer Guilden, Sweden, outpointe zel Malino, Poland, 3.0-0.0.

Sunday's Results

PRELIMS

GROUP A

WRESTLING

136 Pounds ISA Péveds
Isaac Anderson, U.S. def. Brahlm Loksolri,
Maracca, passivity.
Kampadar Medijdev, Seviet Union, out-seinted Altecryslew Tracz, Potend 3.0-0.8,
An Doe-hyun, North Karea, def. Ahod Je-van-aales, Iran, disqualification due to mis-

105 Pounds
Bratan Tzenov, Bulgaria, def. Lars Ronninsen. Narwov. superiority 112-141.
Markus Scherer, West Germany, outpointed Yans Zhizhong, China, 3.8-1.2.

GROUP B 196 Pounds Vladimir Papav, Saviet Union, pinned Bernord Bon, Yugo Harri Koskeig, Finland, def. Sandor Major, Hungary, 3.0-1.0. han, 5.Korea, on pe Cox. Cond

1:55.32, L012. M. Edwards Quesada. Spain.
1:37.33, 1370. 19, Carlo Alacsulla. Indv. 1:37.59, 1,010. 20, Attila Mizser, Hungary, 1:57.42, L010.
21. Tornas Fleismer, Crechaelovakia, 1:44.51, 1304. 23, Graham Brookhouse, Britain, 1:45.72, 986. 24, Vokhtona Iogorachvill, Saviel Union, 1:27.59, 980. 25, Ricardo Polconi, Chile, 1:31.34, 980. 24, Jiri Prokopius, Czechoslevakia, 1:41.13, 980. 25, Andy Juna, Switzerland, 2:55.73, 744. 28, Christophe Ruer, France, 1:46.22, 982. 29, Richard Phelios, Britain, 1:45.60, 984. 30, Joree Quesada. Spain. 1:50.42, 984.
31, Todoriumi Mirvo, Japon. 1:51.55, 982. 32, Juro Sisnielea, Mexico, 1:30.15, 950. 33, Gerardo Carles, Chile, 1:40.11, 950. 34, Aláchoel Zimmerman. West Germany, 1:42.46, 950. 35, Comiete Massio, Italy. 1:43.14, 980. 34, Avrnan Mohmoud, Esypi, 2:14.51, 986. 37, Robert Nieman, U.S., 2:10.25, 984. 38, Peter Burger, Switzerlond, 1:48.35, 938. 37, Mancelo Hoyo, Mexico, 1:30.37, 920.
41. Peter Steinmann, Switzerland, 1:42.72, 920. 42, Svorie Rosimuson, Sweden, 1:44.59, 976. 43, Austondro Micheleno, Urupuev, 1:56.37, 912. 44, Broneles Gerrosa, Portugal, 1:40.94, 910. 44, Janerik Borrosa, Portugal, 1:40.97, 910. 44, Janerik Bonleisson, Sweden, 1:40.44, 900. 47. tke, E.Germany, def. Um Jink Korea, on points. High Foy, U.S., pinned Charles Douglas

WOMEN'S AIR RIFLE, FINAL 1, Irino Chilova, Soviet Union, 495. points 2, Silvio Sperber, West Germany, 47.5. 2, Anna Actioukhina, Saviet Union, 495.8. 4, Zhano Clubho, Chilo, 494.7. 5, Pirio Petiola, Finiand, 493.4. 6. Lauri Meill, U.S., 493.3. 7, Sharon Bowes, Canada, 493.1. 8. Gobriele Bühlmann, Switzerland, 493.0

1, Sorin Babil, Romania, 666.0 points, 2, Rag-or Skanaker, Sweden, 657.0, 3, Igor Bassinski, Saviet Union, 457.0. 4. Taniou Kiriakov, Bul-garia, 454.0. 5. Gernot Eder, East Germany, 654.0. 6. Gyula Karacsonv, Hungary, 454.0.7, or. West Germany, 451.0. 2, Wang

Saalisie, Soviel Union, 74, 6, tie, Eladio Vali duvi., Spoin, Ratael Axee, Spain, Franc duvi, Stoin, Ratbell Axee, Spain, Frans, Peeters, Belgium, Joon Rabelo, Portuoal, George Leory, Conada, Kazumi Watanabe, Jacon, Alitoslav Bendarik, Czechoslavakta, Brian Baliard, U.S., Kim Kon-il, South Korea, Arimatii Nummelo, Finland, Bean Von Ilimbeek, Netterlands, Daniele Cloni, Italy, 73.



31. Gion Nicola Berti, San Marino, Heider Covoco, Portugal, Alfredo Cuentos, Mexico, Joero Domina, East Germany, Christoble Guelpa, France, Ian Peel, Britala, Alfredo

42. Rodrion Bastos, Brazil, Zotton Bodo, Humoury, John Primrosa, Conado, 48.45. Luis Garrido, Puerto Rica, 57. 46. Carolyn Kactu. U.S., Timo Nieminen, Finiand, Mafar Ad-harihi, Saudi Arabia, Tudar-Cole Radney,

**FIELD** HOCKEY Soviet Union 1, India 0 Pakistan 5, Spain 1 Natherlands 5, Argentina West Germany 2, Canada Britala 2, South Karea S Australia 7, Kenya 1

cus Morsoliek, West Germany, 2:03,53, 858 49, Alejandra Yrizar, Mexico, 2:35,33, 854 59, So-leh Farhan, Bahrala, 1:45,21, 824, 51, Ahmed Al doseri, Bahrala, 1:59,09,816,52, Lacooldo Centeno, Spoin, 2:14,42,777, 52, Julia Fuentes, Chille, 2:07,41,782,54, Borry Kennedy, Conada, 1:39,93,770, 53, Maciel Cryzowicz, Po-landa, 2:42,10,770,54, Gürman louferov, Soviet Union, 1:478,716, 57, Zhang Bin, China, 3:19,71,706,58, Anatoli Avdaev, Soviet Union, 3:12,49,680,59, Abdul Rohmon Khalid, Bah-rolin, 2:4845,658,60, Milestow Christianerics 3:07.13, 470, TEAM COMPETITION
Riding — 1, Esynt (Michamed Abouelsouod,
Mostata Adam, Avrnan Mahmoud), 3,658
points, 2, Czechoslovakia (Miltan Kadlec, Tomos Fielssner, Jirl Prokopius), 3,893, 3, Italy
(Glankuca Tiberti, Caria Massulia, Danlele
Massulia, 2,998, 4, Brilain, 2,986, 5, Humaary,
2,952, 6, Fronca, 2,884, 7, West Germany, 2,842, 8,
Switzerland, 2,832, 9, Canada, 2,824, 18, Spain, Switzerland, 2,522, 9, Canada, 2,622, 10, Spoin, 2,771, 11, Mexica, 2,738, 12, Chila, 2,731, 32, Po-tand, 2,386, 14, Soviet Union, 2,376, 15, Bohroin, 2,386, 16, North Koren, 2,110, 17, Japon, 2,058, 13, Tolwon, 1,988, 19, Swaden, 1,966, 20, U. S., 1,414, 21, Austrolio, 1,100, 22, Denmark, 1,660, 23, Aus-trie, 1,524, 24, Uruguay, 912, 25, Portugal, 910,

Sunday's Results

pon; Iceland vs. United Sigles; Spot Czechoslovakia, Valleybolf: Women - East German vs. South Korea; Peru vs. Brozil. Weightlitting: Up to 60 kg | 1132.3 ounds(, Group B; Up to 40 kg, proup A,

Wrestlieg: Greco-Roman — 52, 57, 68, 74, 82, 100, 130-kg prelims; 68, 62, 90 kg.

#### SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

7. Belg Oloh, Hungary, 237.5.

Hiddi. 2 aug 2aintadh. 2 Maiot Feadre riue 2colea

Market (CAN LEAGUE Brodley, Web Provided Bro Bollard, Tibbs (5), Thurmond (7) and Kennedy: Morris, Glason (3), Hennemon (6), Hernandez (9) and Heath, W-Hernandez (-6, L.—
Thurmond, 1-7, Hits-Bollimore, Sheets (9), St. Louis
Thurmond, 1-7, Hits-Bollimore, Sheets (7), St. Louis

042 908 100 0-3 12 3 921 866 800 1-4 9 1 H, Boiles (B), Gordon (B) and Alianson, Tingley (8); Floregen, Word (4), Castillo (9), Henke (10) and Whitt, Buters (9), W—

College Scores 22).

Micopo 136 009 665—4 11 1

Minneselu 300 962 662—5 7 9

Hillegas, Rosenberu (7), Jones (7) and Sast, Fisk (7); Bhyleven, Schulzeder (7), Albert Colgone 14, Bucknell 13
Horword 41, Columbio 7
Maine 43, Northeostern 20
New Hampshire 57, Connecticut
Pennsylvonia 33, Dortmouth 27
Penn 5t, 22, Boston College 20
Pittsburgh 42, Ohio 5t, 10
Princeton 24, Cornell 17 icus Fisk (7); Blyleven, Schutzeder (7), After-lon I7), Reardon (8) and Niets, W—Blyleven, ID-15, L—Hillegon, 1-2, 5v—Reardon (39). 

ver (7) and Boone, W-Fraser, 12-10, Lus. 11-14, HR-Catitornia, Dovis (21). **Major League Standings** 

Auburn 56. Konsos : Duke 41, Citadel 17 Florida 58. Indiana Florida 51. 24. Ciera Georgia 42, Alistissipol 51, 35 LSU 24, Tennessee 9 Louisville 29, Memohis 51, 18 N. Corolina St. 14, Walte Forest 6 AMERICAN LEAGUE Pct. 548 534 537 537 510

N. Corolino St. 14, Water Forest o Richmond 14, VMI 13 5, Migelskippi 35, Virginia Tech 13 South Corolino 17, Eost Carolino 8 Tulone 20, Kansos St. 16 Virginia 17, Georgia Tech 14 William 8, Mary 14, Lehigh 6 MIDWEST Bolf St. 44, Massochusetts 17 PCI. GB 531 — 541 10½ 534 14½ 467 29 442 25 422 31 412 32½ Cincinnati 52 Austin Peay 7 E. Michigan 21, Keni SL 14 Houston 31. Missouri 7 Illinois 35, Utah 34 Indiana 34. Kentucky 15 Indiana 34. Kentucky 15 Miamil, Fia, 31, Michigan 30 Minnesoto 35, Miamil, Ohio 3 N. Illinois 19, Wisconstin 17 Natre Dome 28. Michigan St. S Purdue 33, Ohio U. 10 NATIONAL LEAGUE .412 — .537 11

S. Illinois 21. Murray St. 21 W. Michigan 44. Illinois St. 14 SOUTHWEST Texas 47, New Mar stion 49, Bo FAR WEST
Air Force 62, Northwestern 27
Arizono St. 20, Colorado St. 17
Briehom Young 31, Texas-El Poso 27

Fullerion SI. 20. Nev-Las Vegas 10 Hawaii 36. Son Jose St. 27 Idene 36. Pocific U. 26 Mantana 34, Idaho S1. 7 Oregon 43, Washington 51, 28 Oregon St. 17, California 16 Stanford 31, Son Diego St. 10 UCLA 56, Long Beach St. 2 on 31, Army 17

CFL Standings

Division

W L T PF PA Pts

7 3 0 245 193 14

6 4 0 290 245 12

9 255 289 10 TO Division

W L T PF PAPIS

7 3 0 277 185 14

7 4 0 316 291 14

Pico (9) and Berryhill, W-DeLean, (2-8. Ly, D-2, Sv.—Wertell (31), al 8)\$ 000 000—3 10 2 ork 300 000 001—4 9 2 on, Burke (7), Hesketh (9) and Sonto-New York

Depson, Burké (7), Hesketh (9) and Santo-renia; Dieda, Leach (7), Myers (6) and Car-Philaborgh 144 608 831—7 8 1
Philadelphia 300 200 009—5 9 1
Smiley, Fisher (41, Robinson (71, Gott 19)
and Lavalillers; Freeman, Barolas (31, Ruflin (5), Harris 171, Bedrastan (91 and Parrish
W—Robinson (6.4) onlo. Jones (5).

(30), HR—Philadelphio, Jones (3).
Sun Francisco 900 859 990—5 6 S
Houston 909 183 900—6 7 8
Hommoker, Sorensen (6), George 1871, Lefterts (9) and Manworing) Knepper, Andersen (6), Agosto (7) and Biggla, Ashby (7), W—Hammaker, 8-8, L.—Knepper, 13-5, Sv—Lefferts (10), HR—Houston, Bell (7).
See Pilean et Allenburger, and exist)

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesoto, Goetti (28).
New York 96 610 600—1 3 2
Bassen 960 610 62x—3 5 9
Hudson, Mehercic (9), Peno (9) end
Stouchti; Hurst and Gedman, W.—Hurst, 18-5.
L.—Hudson, 4-4, HR.—Baston, Dw.Evans (16).
Clavalust 100 18) 160—12 15 5
Toronto 180 6000—3 10 0
Swindell, Dodmon (7) and Alfamen; Key,
Stottlemyre (5), Elichhorn ISI, Wells (8). Wills
(9) and Borders, W.—Swindell, 17-12, L.—Key,
10-5, Sw.—Dedmon (1). HR.—Cleveland, Sny-der (24).

Uribe 131.

Montreal 100 901 909—2 9 1

New York 100 200 40b—4 7 0

B.Smith. Parrelt (7), and Fitzserald; Darling, Myers (91 and Lyans: W—Darling, 15-9.

L.—B.Smith, 11-10. HRs.—Montreal, Da.Mar-

801 600 800-1 5 9 001 802 08x-3 5 2 Reuss, McCorthy (8) and Fisk; A-Anderson, Reardon (9) and Horsor, W-A-Anderson, 14-9, L-Reuss, 11-9. Sv-Reardon (40). HR— Minnesota, Goetti (28).

Ger (24).

Konstas City 809 991 109—2 7 1

Coticond 998 898 495—3 7 9

T.Gordon, Senchez (7). Montonerey (8).

Gleaton (7) and L.Owen, Quirk (7); Ofta. Plunk (4), Honeycutt (7), Eckersley (8) and Hossey, W—Plunk, 7-2 L—T. Gordon, 8-1. Sv— Echarstey (411, HR—Cokland, Steinbach (81, Ballimore 280 881—3 9 9 Defroit 686 882 23x—7 9 0 Williamson, Aust (61, Olson (61, Thurmond 17), Slak (01 and Kennedy; Alexander, Hernandez (91, Hannetman (91 and Nokes, W—Alexander, 12-11, L—Cison, 1-1, Sv—Henneman (201, HRS—Boltimore, Murray (27), Detail 1, Amor (131).

M.Moore, 9-1, L.-Birkbeck, 19-8, Piss-Septite, Bothori (21(, Bohore (1)),
Texas 440 001 100-7 11 1
Colliterate 900 902 003-4 12 0
Houge, Vende Berg (7), Heary (9) and
Kreuter; T.Clark, Lezarko (1), Lupo (6), Ol-burn (8), Cook (9) and Boune, Miller (7), W-Hough, 14-15, 1—T.Clark, 6-5. Sw—Henry (1), Libb.

HR—Texas. McDowell (5).

HR—Texas. McDowell (5).

MATIONAL LEAGUE

Sop Francisco 800 210 100—4 16 (
Houston 900 510 00—2 11 (
Reuschel and M.Williams: Deshales. Dar win (7), D.5mith (9) and Ashby. W-Reuschel

tinez 2 (6). New York, Dykstra (7), McReynolds (23). Notes (22).

St. Louis. 000 130 900—4 11 4
Chicago 101 202 602—4 12 8
Magnone. Costello (5). Quisenberry (7) and
Pagnazzi; Mover, Pico (4). and Berryhill. W.
Pico, 6-7. L.—Costello, 4-2. HRS—5t. Lousi.

Brunonsky (21), Chicoso, Jackson 2 (6), First Game 802 001 302-9 12 801 881 118-4 9 Attords 50 to 18 114- 9 8
Show, AcCullers (7) and Santioso P Santin,
Acker (6), Ohvine (8), Alvarez (9) and Benedict, W—Show, 14-11. L—P.Smith, 7-14. Sv—
AcCullers (10). HS—San Diega, Martinez
(15). Altanta, Biocker (2).

Second Game 109 100 002—3 7 8 001 002 30x—6 12 6 issen, Leiper (7), G.Booker (8) and Glavine, Assenmacher (9) and Virgil. rine, 7-16. L.—Rosmussen, 14-9. Sv—

cinnoti, Daniels (15).
Pittaburgh 699 309 822—7 10 0
Philodelsistia 690 181 609—2 7 8
Drobek, Kipper 181, J.Robinson (8) and
Prince, Lavulvillere 191; Carman, M.Maddux
(7), Tekuvive (8), Ruffin (8), Madria (9) and
Parrish, Russell (91, W—Drobek, 15-4, L—
Cormon, 10-12 Sv—J.Robinson (9), H Rs—
Pittsburgh, Bontilo (22), Philodebhia, Howse

TRANSITION

eatitle 420 300 000—11 17 9 Birkback, O.Jones (((, Knudson (5) and C.

SOCCER NGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Covenity 2, Chariton 0

ool 1. Totlenhoon 1 Luton & Manchester United 2 Middlesbrough 1, Wimbledon Millwoll 2, Everton 1 Newcostle B, Norwich S un Forest 1. Derby Queens Park 2, Sheffield Wi West Ham 2, Aston Vilta 2 Polats: Norwich 12; Southa 19; Liverpool 8; Arsenol, Everton, Destry, Manchester United 7; Coventry, Aston Vilko 6; Queens Pork, Sheffield Wednesday, West Hom 4; Nottinghom Forest, Middlesbrough, Churitan 3; Tottanham 2; Luton, Wimbledon.

Saint-Ellenne 1, Coon 1 Nice 3 Lens 0 Strosbourg 1, Metz 2 Matra Rocing 2, Nantes Marseille 2, Connes 1 Lilie O, Toulon D
Toulouse O, Auxery
Sochoux O, Monoco Montpeller B, Paris St.-Germain B Polets: Paris B(.-Germain, Austra 24; Marselise 21; Nice 21; Bardeaux 20; Mantes. Manaca 19; Montpellier 11; Sochaux, Toulor, Cannes 17; Matra Rockes, Metz, Toulouse 14;

back; and Peter Gifforoutos, linebacker. Re leased Vernell Quinn, linebacker; and Danna hus Grant, defensive back.
OTTAWA—Added Michael Greenfield,
ouartertack; Respie Ward, wide receiver:
Lean Hatzliconnou, lockle; Tony Mortino,
kicker; and Alex Trace, linebacker. Activated BB Jerome Erdman, defensive back. Activated Sen Humanel, linebacker, from the re-serve tist. Transfered Michel Bourgeau,
defensive tackle, to reserve tist. Released Al-

SUFFALO-Wolved Ston Gr ferback. INDIANAPOLIS—Woived Joe Cribbs, run ning back, Signed Jose Afkinson, place kicker PHILADELPHIA—Sloned John Teltschill punter, to a three-year contract. Place McPherson, quarterback, and Doup Bo ve linemon, on the reserve list.

Corisson (2), St SI, Austria, 62 63 34 61. (At Amelia Island, Florida) Final

elver. National Football League

SASKATCHEWAN-Added Rob Bresch

TENNIS MEN'S TOURNAMENTS

egassi, U.S., def. Dan Goldle, U.S., 6-7 NOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

No. U.S., 4-1, 4-1; Dinky Van Ri Africo, dei, Susan Sloone, U.S

Brother types the Olympic plase. of the 1988 Olympics Some 13,000 world-class athletes are quietly waiting for the ultimate moments. And 3,400 typewriters supplied by Brother are ready to

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# SPORTS / 1988 SUM

# A Bright Beginning for the Games



Sohn Kee Chung, 76, winner of the marathon gold medal 52 years ago in Berlin, carried the Olympic flame into the stadium.

## A Mix of Old and New, With the Cry, 'Ki Yup'

By George Vecsey

SEOUL -On the first day of these Summer Games, the old was never very far from the new: a state-of-the-art stadium and men and maidens performing an ancient purification ritual on the lush grass during the

As the crowd of foreigners and yuppies of this boom country surged around Olympic Stadium, one would occasionally see elderly women and men in soft-colored gowns and loose-fitting outfits that looked almost like pajamas. How much the elders had seen in their lifetime, leading to this day of sky divers and trilingual message boards. They had seen the Japanese restrict many things Korean, including the ancient art of tackwondo. They had seen the Americans and the Soviet Union lay a partition across the peninsula. They had seen Chinese and Americans rage back and forth across Seoul. And now they were their traditional outfits to a stadium where Russians and Chinese and Americans marched

in a parade. How strange.

Bot the past still lives in Seoul. It was fitting that the first event (along with diving) of these 24th Summer Games was tackwondo, an Olympic demonstration sport for the first time but also a tradition from the mists of history, 2,000 years back, to the kingdom of Snila.

With a loud "ki yup," a battle cry, the Summer Games really began.

Fighters in white martial arts uniforms began punching and kicking at

each other on a square mat, emitting shouts and wails and grunts.

In the circular Changchung Gymnasium in the hills above the Han River, athletes from all continents competed in tackwondo, the most Korean of all sports. And before the night was over, three of the first four

medals had gone to fighters from the host country.

To be seated in the Changchung Gymnasium was to know you were in Asia, in a highly civilized nation where sports arenas feature a huge bowl of noodle soup for 56 cents. Tackwondo is a sport of form and discipline - fighters bowing to each other, to the referees, to opposing coaches, just as police officers here bow as they inspect your luggage and department stores hire young women to stand in the doorway and bow to customers. But tackwondo is not just ritual. It is also a good swift kick to everywhere but the groin, and punches to everywhere between the belt and the neck. Tackwoodo was the ritual displayed by a few thousand very

healthy Koreans during the opening ceremony, the one in which they broke boards with their hands or their feet. The Koreans developed the ritual from their religious celebrations and they expanded it into a martial art. The Japanese forbade the sport because of its potential value in a resistance. Since 1945, tackwondo has moved outward, one of the first visible exports from what was once called the Hermit Kingdom. There are said to be 15,000 registered practitioners in the United States. Along with Chinese king fu and Japanese karate, tackwondo offers a violent but controlled alternative to the brain bashing

known as professional boxing. Tackwondo fighters wear helmets and padded chest, shin and forearm protectors. Fighters sometimes suffer broken bones and cuts and even knockouts, but there is no lengthy blood lust of the crowd as in boxing. On the first day of the Summer Games, Koreans cheered their home-

grown fighters and watched in probable bemusement as Lee Sang-chul, who won 13 national titles as a Korean, returned to his native country as the American coach. The United States tied Spain for second behind South Korea at the 1987 world championships in Barcelona, Spain. Although the sport is growing throughout the world, as competition

and as a discipline, it may have trouble joining the official Olympic family. It will be a demonstration sport again in 1992 in Barcelona, but is not close to consideration for medal status at a time when Olympic officials are talking of cutting back. All the athletes have been accommodated here because South Korea was able to allocate a buge chunk of its budget to these Games, but Barcelona and future cities may oot be able to handle an expanded schedule.

"God knows the Games are big enough as they are," said Richard Pound of Canada, a vice president of the International Olympic Commit-

tee. "It may be time to say enough is enough."

Taekwondo certainly looked like an Olympic sport, with Korean school children and American tourists and Spanish teammates all cheering for their favorites. Juan António Samaranch himself handed out the first demonstration gold medal, to Choo Nan-yool of South Korea in the women's flyweight division. Then Ha Tae-kyung of South Korea won the men's flyweight, Arlene Limas of Chicago won the women's welterweight and Chung Kook-Hyun of South Korea woo the male welterweight.

There must be something in the water back home. Some journalists pound their word processors at the slightest problem. Some American athletes carry NBC banners in the opening parade and mug for the television cameras like spoiled 3-year-olds. And in a sport that emphasizes discipline, Limas bounced around during the medal ceremony as if she were trying out for the Sylvester Stallooe role in the all-female version

## Ceremony Takes the Theme Of 'Beyond All Barriers'

Summer Olympics.

began Saturday with a three-hour and Mac Wilkins. celebration of all that is right in the often troubled world of interna-

After 16 years of political interference the Games came together in glorious splendor with a festive ceremony celebrating the theme "Beyond All Barriers."

These XXIV Olympics, unlike the three Games that preceded them, are a testament to the breaking of barriers, the governmental restraints that severed the athletic world after 1972.

neath a sparkling sun in a cloudless sky and before nearly 100,000 spectators in Olympic Stadium, the boycotts by black African nations in 1976, Western nations in 1980 and Soviet-bloc countries in 1984 seemed like distant memories.

The ceremony of more than three hours included many of the record numbers of athletes, 9,627, from a record number of countries, 160, and those figures included teams from all the major political powers and oearly all the major styletic number.

Among the seven missing na-tions, only Cuba figured to alter the final medal standings.

But there was a reminder that this ceremony was oot played out in a ntopian vacuum: Pervasive security precantions included military personnel with machine guns on the stadium roof and a search of each person entering.

The spectators listened through tiny radio receivers on which an explanation of the events was available in Korean, English, French, German, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Japanese

The athletes' parade into the stadium behind signs bearing the names of their countries was only part of the show. Before and after were boat parades, drum dances, native musical numbers, speeches and the lighting of the Olympic

It all began with the release of blue and white balloons, hundreds of them, as boats in the nearby Han River completed a ceremonial parade, and several thousand young Koreans dressed in yellow in a dragon-drum procession entered the stadium. They were followed by another group in blue and red, cele-brating the harmony of heaven,

Then, fireworks as the yellowcoole ran off and the ones in red and blue, with their flags and banners, marched quietly, leaving a hundred balletic nymphs dancing under millions of bits of reflective paper falling into the stadium.

They were joined by 1,500 more young women and men, all in white, dancing in various forms of a circle in the center of the field. Their dance ended for a moment as they spelled "WELCOME" and President Roh Tac Woo and his wife were introduced.

Then, they moved into position of the five Olympic rings and the Secul Games logo as a prelude to the parade of the athletes.

The team from Greece led the march in smart navy blazers and white pants for the men, skirts for

From that point, the order re-flected the alphabet of the native language. That's why Ghana, in native garb, followed Greece, the United States — Mee-Guk, in Ko-rean — marched between Mongo-lia and Vanuatu in the 44th position, and Hong Kong was the last country before the home team,

South Korea. As each team entered the stadium, information about the country and the size of the Olympic team was flashed on the scoreboard. In one section of the stands colored cards depicting each country's flag were flashed.

The U.S. team - the women in light blue and white, the men in

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches | lyn Ashford, the 100-meter gold | SEOUL — For the first time in a medalist in Los Angeles four years ong time, the sun shone on the ago. She was an unexpected choice, in a vote of team captains on Fri-On a glorious morning in this day. The favorites had been the city of 10 million, the opening cere-diver Greg Louganis and two track monies of the XXIVth Olympiad and field athletes, Edwin Moses

The Americans, with 612 ath-letes the largest delegation, seemed to be enjoying themselves. They waved and cheered and smiled and mugged for cameras.

By comparison, the Soviet team, in red and white, was sedate, wav-ing to the crowd with little red It wasn't until the Canadians, the 130th team, entered that the rhythm of the parade increased again. They were all smales and and

waves, many flipping Frisbees into At the end of the march, the host

team entered to a lond but respectful ovation and rhythmic clapping. In return, the athletes and officials in light blue and white waved fans bearing the country's insignia. With all the athletes in place, some of them seated on the grass,

Park Seh Jik, the president of the organizing committee, welcomed all, and Juan Antônio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, congranulated the organizers and the people of South Korea for all they had done.

Then, Roh declared the Games open, in a short speech followed by more fireworks, the raising of the Olympie flag and the most symbolic and solemn act of all, the lighting of the Olympic flame and the play-ing of the Olympic hymn. This was accompanied by the re-

lease of doves and five jets flying high above, trailing smoke into the shape of the five connected Olym-The ignition of the torch inside the U.S.S.R. and most of its allies

the stadium, drew a loud ovation retaliated with a boycott of their from the stands. All those countries. All those

And now in Scoul, with 160 athletes. All this time. After 16 countries gathered - more counyears, it was hard to believe it was tries than have participated to any finally happening (WP, NYT) previous Olympics — there are the Morning Calm.

By Tony Kornheiser

Olympic history is discouraging.
Twenty years ago in Mexico City
there was the gloved-fist black

power salotes on the victory stand

and radical demonstrations that

left more than 100 students dead in

Sixteen years ago in Munich there was the massacre of 11 Israeli

athletes and officials by Palestinian

Twelve years ago in Montreal

there was the black African boycott

over New Zealand's national rugby team having played in South Africa.

Eight years ago in Moscow the United States led a boycott to pro-test the Soviet invasion of Afghani-

stan; four years ago in Los Angeles

the streets.

Washington Past Service SEOUL — Unfortunately, recent

100,000 security guards positioned to discourage or, if necessary, repel any threat to the safety of the athetes, the press, the fans and the

Many of the doves, supposed to fly up and out of the stadium during the opening ceremonies, instead got good seats around the

It Is an Uneasy Calm at These Olympics

In marked and gratifying contrast to the dark side of such stringent security precautions, the open ceremonies were safe, secure, festive and an absolute delight to see. The five interlocking Olympic rings as they descended over the Han River and gently into the Olympic Stadi-um, were spellbinding. And there could not be a more optimistic symbol for the future than the Korean children playing innocently at the end of the ceremony.

Indeed, there's great hope here because of the record attendees. The city is spotless and smiling brightly. The boycotts have dissipated to manageable size. All the athletic juggernauts are eager to compete, finally, against their peers here in what is called the Land of Despite the showstopper begin-

ning, the undercurrent in these Olympics has been the threat of terrorism. Virtually every public announcement from the South Koreans in the past year concerning Olympic preparations has carried the promise of a secure Games, and the world holds its breath in dread of a marderous act.

At the venues there are metal detectors and personal searches. Cameras and lenses are inspected. Flower beds are swept for bombs. Frogmen patrol the river. Dogs sniff for explosives. Remarkably, the guns have been pnobtrusive (less evident, for example, than at some European airports), but that's a tribute to the South Koreans' style and doesn't indicate a relaxation of their guard.

A slim 30 miles (48 kilometers) from the here, North and South Koreans stare across the demilitarized zone with live ammunition in the chambers of their rifles. A state



A Korean boy was all eyes, and hat, during the opening ceremonies, while a competitor from Swaziland took the time during the parade of athletes to take some pictures of his own.

### Banks, the Would-Be Champion, Goes Out With 1 Blow

New York Times Service

SEOUL - He wore star spangled trunks during workouts, had a business card and distributed autograph pictures of himself, even to hose who did not ask for one. Kelcie Banks was the first amateur boxing star in the post-1984 Olympic era, a world champion, twotime national champion and win-ner of the Pan American Games.

He made some adversaries along the way - losing a few fights as well - but Banks envisioned the Olympics as his redemption and

Ray Leonard or Mark Breland. He was going to win five titles as a pro. But Sunday night, just 1 minute, 50 seconds into his first Olympic bout Banks was knocked out by Regilio Tuur of the Netherlands.

Banks, who called himself "Mr. Mix, someone who never made the same mistake, has been embroiled in cootroversy all year, beginning most experienced American amawhen he lost to Carl Daniels in the semifinals of the national championship. At the U.S. Olympic Trials in July, he was decisioned by Ed them as being envious.

won two disputed decisions, gaining the Olympic berth. Even then, however, there was

talk at the United States training camp that he was not the fighter he was two years ago. By his own esti-mation, Banks had fought more than 500 times since he first stepped into a ring as a 10 year old. As the

sional career. He would be the next Hopson in the boxoff. Banks then shorter Turr, a 21-year-old student, looking to get inside, Banks content became sloppy, pawing with the jab, dropping his guard, when Turr hit him flush with a right hand to the jaw. Banks fell on his back and was unconscious for almost three minutes. He was taken to a local hospital for precantionary X-rays and was unavailable for interviews.

Joseph Perlman, the Uoited team physician, said that Banks appeared to be O.K. when he left the ring. "His vital signs are strong," he said.

language barrier. I wondered how he might feel if he were to wrestle an Iraqi. "War finished," he said, miling broadly. Does that mean you're friends "Yes. Good friends." And are you good friends with us cow, too? He hesitated, so I rephrased the question: Do you like the Ameri-People I like," he said, and in

his expression it suddenly became as clear as glass that if it somehow could be left up to the athletes alone there would be no war, no boycotts, no threat of terrorism. Then he shrugged. "Countries, I don't know."

## of Rocky. Oh, well, it is a demonstration sport. navy and white - was led by Eve- stepping stone to a lucrative profes-Hopson, but earned the right to face It had been a quiet first round, the Olympic Games Seoul You have a date with Longines Precision Official Timekeeper Longines Conquest VHP (for Very High Precision), world's most advanced urist watch. In thanium and gold. Water-resistant to 30 metres. To-the-second time zone adjustment. EOL (and of battery life) warning. Sapphire class of the Olympic Games Calgary and Seoul

## U.S. Nearly Upsets Argentina In Its Opening Soccer Match

TAEGU, South Korea - A scrappy U.S. soccer team came within 11 minutes Sunday of pulling off an upset of the winner of the 1986 World Cup, but had to settle

pic tournament, the U.S. side consistently outshot Argentina, breaking a scoreless deadlock with 11 na's Carios Alfaro-Moreno took a minutes left on a stinging left-footed shot from about 20 yards (18 meters) out by fullback Michael Windischmann. The 22-year-old Windischmann, who had never scored a goal in an international game, was mobbed by his teammates as the American fans in the stadium crupted in cheers, waved their flags and hugged each other, sensing victory.

Their enthusiasm was shared by

the several hundred Koreans who formed the official U.S. cheering section politicity put together by local Olympic officials. Wanting each team playing in the round-robin competition to feel at home in this

provincial city, the organizers formed special cheering squads for the visiting teams.

But the United States had only a

few minutes to savor the lead. The 1986 World Cup, but had to settle for a moral triumph by tying the favored Argentinians 1-1.

In their first game of the Olympic tournament the U.S. side consoccer, woke up after the U.S. score. With nine minutes to go, Argentipass from the right corner to the center of the field just inside of the penalty area and suddenly hit the ground after a brush of contact with defender John Harkes. A tripping penalty was called on Harkes, and Alfaro-Moreno converted the penal-

The tie gives each of the two teams a single point in their round-robin play. There are four teams in each of the round-robin groups. Aside from Argentina, the teams in the U.S. group are South Korea and the Soviet Union — both considered as medal contenders. Only two teams from each group ad vance into the next rour

South Korea there's no such thing

as relaxing the guard.

The athletic bureaucracy is forever braying that sports should is separate from politics, but the reality of the late 20th century is that

sports has become the perfect stage

The U.S. table tennis players go-

ing to China and opening the door for Richard Nixon's ping-pong di-plomacy — that was politics. The Johns Hopkins University baseball team's going to the Soviet Union is.

politics. The gloved fists in Mexico City were politics, the massacre at

Munich was politics, the boycotts at

Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles

were politics. The kind of win-at-all-

costs nationalism that inspires de-

signer masking drugs to help ath-letes win medals and pays athletes

under the table to protect their sha-

mateur status is politics. North Ko-

rea's demands to co-host these Games is politics. South Korea's de-

sire to keep them for themselves is politics. And however remote, the terrifying possibility that athletes could be shot, or venues blown up,

South Korea saw the Olympics of for what it is, a way to announce to

the world its emergence as an eco-nomic and industrial powerhouse.

Hosting the Olympics is about publicity and promotion, and the whole world is watching. But with

that promotion and publicity for the host comes a similar opportuni-

ty for those who oppose the host, or

oppose the guests, or oppose any-thing at all. A camera's red light is a

hlank slate. If you're making good television, you're on. The monkey's

paw of hosting the Olympics is that

it awakens protest and makes itself

vulnerable to it. If the Olympics go

emony, fine. If not, the Games in

We started these Olympics with

Barcelona may have to be held in-side barbed wire.

glorious ceremony. But it's a long race we're running, and it's only

The other day I was buying

sneakers in a shop ocar the athletes'

village, and someone standing near

me commented favorably on the

shoes I'd selected. "Very nice," he

said. I could tell from his identity

card he was a competitor from

Iran. He could tell from mine that I

was a journalist from the United

States. His name was Ayatollah

Vagozari, and he was a wrestler. I

introduced myself and we chatted

amicably if briefly because of the

off as smoothly as the open

iust begun.

that too is politics.

TENAN sintuici L -ייב יודן ניססס GUD T. . . . The second the China da de a danka: htt

B Inch North Karen Male Servery in de inge

#### China's Xu Wins Gold the land of a should be of the practice of the In Diving By Michael Janofsky New York Times Service V. Vannei Cor

et devaluation (L.

Mer York times seemed continued to the Chinese domination of 10d States to meter platform diving Sunday, takmeter platform diving Sunday, takmeter platform diving Sunday, taking the gold medal and finishing ahead of Michele Mitchell and ahead of Michele Mitchell and Wendy Lian Williams of the Unit-. ed States.

The 17-year-old Xu scored 445.20 points in the final round of wight dives, 8.25 points ahead of fitchell, 26, who had 436.95.
Williams, 21, competing in the Citympios for the first time, scored

Olympics for the first time, scores 400.44 points for the bronze medal.
Anjela Stassiculevitch of the Soviet
Union, with 386.22 points, was fourth.

For Mitchell it was the second consecutive time she had won an Olympic silver medal finishing behind a Chinese diver. In the 1984 Los Angeles Games, she was beaten by Zhou Jihong.

Mitchell, who was second to the

Mitchell, who was second to me other Chinese diver, the 14-year-old Chen Xioadan, in the preliminary round Saturday night, led the field of 12 divers Sunday through four rounds, before slipping to sec-ted behind Xu after five dives. Mitchell scored consistently well

the rest of the way and bolstered her position hy earning 76.80 boints on her most difficult dive, a back one-and-a-half somersant with three and a half twists, in the severath round. To that point, no one had scored more on a dive.

Going into the final round, Xu led, with Mitchell second, but Williams was fifth, behind Chen and

Stassionlevitch.
But Stassionl

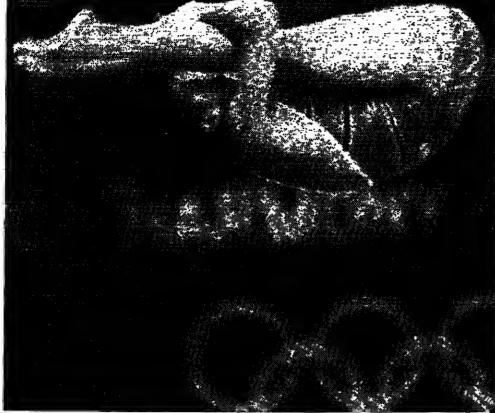
41.31, and Chen, the last diver, nearly belly-flopped on a back three-and-a-half-somersault tuck - the most difficult dive of any performed in the competition scoring just 22.77.

In between them Williams won .67.20 points on a inward two-anda-half-somersaolt pike and emerged from the water beaming, which seemed like a scowl compared to the smile on her face at the "medal ceremony. Chen finished fifth,

. Before the round, Mitchell acknowledged the talents of the Chinese divers, saying: "Silver, gold, I

would be happy with any medal.

The Chinese here now are doing 1174 to the line a lot harder dives than they did in .1984. The consolation for me is that shey leave a door open if they miss one of their harder dives. I just hope to finish my career on a high note." Indeed, she did.



Xu Yanmei of China, holding a tight tuck on her dive, won the 10-meter platform gold medal Sunday.

## Games Are All Too Brief for Korean Diver

Kim, 15, was the only South Korean among 20 round, so it wasn't hard to imagine the pressure she stadium next door. felt representing the host country on the first day of Olympic competition. Every time she hit the water and of the United States, the eventual winner of the silver emerged she was cheered lustily, even though it was medal. quickly apparent that her dives would not earn scores high enough to get into the medal round.

SEOUL — The Olympic life of Kim Eun Hee lasted all of several hours Saturday, and when it ended, she failed dive and a score of zero.

She had to leave the platform the way she came, hy the steps, and she burst into tears. The opening cerewomen in the 10-meter platform diving preliminary monies had ended barely seven hours before in the

"Any time you do a handstand dive, anything can happen," said Mitchell, who gave Kim a consoling hug

# Sussionievitch. She managed only seven dives. On her eighth and upon her descent from the platform. "It's happened to final effort, a forward three-and-a-half-somersault tuck, scoring just and the somersault tuck and the somersault tuck. Slow Start for U.S. Swimmers



Artur Wojdat, left, and Matt Biondi checked their times in the 200.

SEOUL - Matt Biondi and Janet Evans did well Sunday, but not quite as well as some might have hoped in the preliminaries of the Olympic swimming competition. Biondi had the second-best qual-

ifying time behind Artur Wordat of Poland in the 200-meter freestyle, prohably Biondi's worst event here. Evans, favored to win the 400 individual medley, qualified third be-hind Noemi Lung of Romania and Kathleen Nord of East Germany. Dara Torres in the 100 freestyle.

Rich Schroeder in the 100 breaststroke and Troy Dalbey in the 200 freestyle also qualified for the fin-als Monday, but the fates of three

stroke, and Erika Hansen was 11th in the 400 individual medley.

best time in this race, but she still is shouting instructions, a white towel

ones who were disappointed with

Michael Gross of West Germa-

Wojdat swam his preliminary in 1:48.02; Biondi in 1:48.39 and Gross in I:48.55. Dalbey was lifth son's sometimes grulf manner and

ment for the United States in the

Torres, who had a poor performance at the U.S. trials and would mal team. She said she was told that the test had found freestyle were it not for the distraces of an anabolic steroid. She denied taking any qualification of Angel Myers, fin-

> But that race was filled with five individual medals at the Pan playing exhibition games against

# Yugoslavs Defeat Soviets, 92-79; **Bulgarian Breaks 2 Lift Records** SEOUL - Yugoslavia, in a test

between two European powers, defeated the Soviet Union, 92-79, Sunday in a preliminary-round game in men's basketball.

The Soviets and Yngoslavs are co-favorites to meet the United States in the gold medal game. Yu-goslavia relied on its depth to survive a foul-filled start in which the Soviet star Alexaodre Volkov fouled out before halftime.

Elsewhere on the second day of competition at the Seoul Games, Sevdalin Marinov of Bulgaria set two records and took the gold medal in the lightest weight lifting catein the men's basketball match,

Drazen Petrovic scored 25 points as Yugoslavia won a battle of attrition. Zarko Paspalj scored 20 points for the Yugoslavs and Zeli-mir Obradovic added 14. Sharunas Marchulionis and Tit

Sokk led the Soviets with 20 points each. But Volkov's departure with only two points offset the long-anticipated return of the 7-foot-3 (2.20-meter) Arvidas Sabonis, who didn't start but played much of the game and scored il points.

Sabonis, considered one of international basketball's top players, had missed much of the past two years with an injury.

Yugoslavia fouled early - six team fouls in less than two minutes hut drew the Soviet into a rough game. When Sabonis entered for the first time with 10:09 left in the half, the teams had combined for more fouls, 17, than points, 16. The Soviets lacked the depth for

such a game and it showed late in the first half. That's when Yugoslavia got rolling, thanks in part to foul trooble by Volkov and Marchulionis. Both were on the bench, Volkov with four fouls, Marchnfionis with three.

Volkov returned, but the gamble was a mistake. He was called for his fifth foul on a rebound with 2:32

In another first-round basketball me, the Central African Republic defeated South Korea, 73-70.

won the 52-kilogram (114.5-pound) division in weight lifting. Marinov lifted 120 kilograms in Germany won the silver.

the snatch, breaking the world

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

quality, a player who has a sneaker

named for him or an NBA team

training camp, but, collectively, the

With coach John Thompson on

slung over his left shoulder, the

Americans routed Spain, 97-53, on

Sarurday in their first game of the

used all 12 players on his roster, substituting liberally, keeping the

After weeks of enduring Thomp-

arduous practices, the players were

competition. There had been talk

among several players of quitting,

which Thompson considered nor-

sometimes. Coach Thompson

doesn't know what he wants. He's

himself and he's not changing for

Unlike the other teams in the

"Sometimes, the players came to

There was no contest from the

always expected to be.

U.S. Defeats Spain;

Sevdalin Marinov of Bulgaria lifting his world record of 270 kilograms to win the gold medal.

June by He Zhuogiang of China. Marinov's total winning weight was 270 kilos, including his clean

and jerk, which was also a record. His overall effort was 2.5 kilos more than the previous record, set by He in the Asian championships Chun Byung Kwan of South Ko-

rea was a surprise silver medalist. lifting a combined weight of 260

of 257.5 kilograms. There were five medal events on

Sunday with five countries taking gold medals. Besides Marinov and Xu Yanmei of China in platform diving, the medals were awarded in air rifle and free pistol competi-tions and cycling time trials. In the women's air rifle competi-

tion, Irina Chilova of the Soviet mate, Anna Malonkhina, won the bronze, and Silvia Sperber of West

mark of 119.5 kilograms, set in men's free pistol event. Ranger States was ninth. The Soviet team June by He Zhuogiang of China. Shanaker of Sweden won the silver, won. and Igor Bassinski of the Soviet Union the bronze.

In men's 100-kilometer team time-trial cycling, East Germany won the gold medal, followed by Poland and Sweden.

The U.S. men's gymnastics team suffered through a woeful perfor-

In the team compulsory competition, the Americans ranked 12th in a field of 12 contending for the He got the bronze, which was in a field of 12 contending for the decided on lighter body weight team title, which will make it virtually impossible to defend the team lie when both finished with totals title won four years ago in Los of 257.5 kilograms.

Angeles, when the Soviet Union and other powers were absent.

The Americans finished the round with 285,900 points. As expected the Soviet team led, with 295.700, followed by East Germany, with 293.550; Japan, with 292.650; and China, 291.400.

The Americans' disadvantage in men's gymnastics actually began at the world championships last October in Rotterdam, where the team results determined which countries would qualify for the Olympics.

What that means is simply this: The judges who grade each performance are well aware of who did what in Rotterdam.

Bias or not, the Americans did little to change the perception or reality. Among the 36 individual scores - six gymnasts on the six apparatuses — only one received a score as high as 9.8. That was Charles Lakes's mark on the hori-Otherwise the American log was

loaded with scores between 9.5 and 9.1, and worse. Scott Johnson, the lone remainder from the 1984 Los Angeles team, botched the pommel horse and the horizontal bars.

Johnson's total score, 55.800, was the lowest of the Americans and one of the lowest of any score by the 89 athletes competing.

The Soviets, in the atternoon session, combined for 29 scores of 9.80 or better, including 11 9.9s and a perfect 10.00 by Vladimir Artemov on the parallel bars.

(UPI, AFP, NYT)

#### OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

The Seoul Olympic Games will generate millions of dollars for the International Olympic Committee, athletes participating and for the number of events style, finished seventh in her pre-mostly from television revenues, and much of it will be held are likely to be broken four years from now in liminaries, and Schroeder, who has distributed to national Olympic committees for development programs. But the seven nations that did not participate here will get oone of it.

They will not receive a single dollar from the IOC" in the coming quadrennium, Juan Antônio Samar-inch, the organization's president, said Sunday. He said natious had to "learn the lessons of Moscow and Los Angeles," referring to the boycotts that kept many nations out of those Games.

North Korca, Cuba, Albania, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and the Seychelles never replied to the IOC iovitation to the Games. Madagascar, an island nation off the African coast, did accept the invitation, but then announced last week it would boycott in support of North Korea.

Though most of the American athletes here are staying in the Olympic Village, Edwin Moses, the 1976 and 1984 Olympic champion in the men's 400-meter hurdles, is staying at a downtown hotel.

"Being in the village is like being in Disneyland and I'm playing the part of Mickey Mouse," he said, "because everyone wants to talk to me. In the opening ccremonies, I must have taken 1,500 to 2,000 pictures with athletes. If it was up to me, I would stay in the village, but I wouldn't have any time to myself."

If it were up to Ben Johnson, he would have marched in the Opening Ceremonies with Canada's team, according to his coach, Charlie Francis. After a storm of criticism in the press back home

over Johnson's absence, Francis tried to get him off the book by saying. "I pulled all the sprinters out because where we were in our training schedules. I didn't want them spending four hours on their feet." Johnson, the world record holder at 100 meters, said his mother and a sister who has never seen him race would be in the stands, watching his showdown with Carl Lewis on Saturday. In the race that Johnson set

the world record, 9.83 seconds. Lewis was second in 9.93. The next time they met, last month in Zurich, Lewis won and Johnson was third. "I'm going to win it for my Mom," Johnson said. "I want to win an Olympic gold medal. After that I don't

The records set in the Seoul for the number of the world this year in the 100 free-Barcelona, officials of the IOC said. But Samaranch the second-best time in the world in said the IOC was prepared to study ways the Olympic the 100 breaststroke, was seventh program could be reduced by 1996. In the Games here, 9,627 athletes will compete in 26

medal sports and three demonstration sports. Samar- in the 400 individual medley, was anch and other officials are predicting a 10 percent not expected to have only the third-the sidelines in his familiar pose, increase in the number of athletes for Barcelona. best time in this race, but she still is shouting instructions, a white towel "Organizing committees want to add events that ithe woman to beat. just get dropped in everybody else's laps," said Richard Pound of Canada, an IOC vice president. "It may ones who were disaged."

be time to say enough is enough. The Games are big their times.

Problems arise in housing, feeding and otherwise accommodating the additional athletes. Pound said one solution might be to rotate sports that are not so widely practiced as others. He mentioned as examples. Dailbey, but had only the thirdused as 1 12 players on his rotate, fortest the control of the players on his rotate, fortest the control of the players on his rotate. the martial-arts sports of judo and tackwondo. Softball, popular primarily in the United States and a demonstration sport for Barcelona, may be in

As far as the U.S. Olympic Committee is concerned, the Angel Myers case is closed. Myers had qualified for five events in Olympic ming and had a chance to win medals in all five. But when she tested positive for a banned substance at the United States Olympic trials, she was taken off the not have been swimming in the 100

anned drug.

The week before last, Baaron Pittinger, the USOC's seconds. executive director, said the test results might be rechecked. Myers and her family asked the USOC to some very good swimmers: the top himself at submit the tests to a second lab for review. But at a qualifier, Catherine Plewinski of anything.

sion to ban Myers would stand. 000 The city streets, usually choked with traffic, were Americans Games last summer. nearly empty during the opening ceremony. So were Kremer, who finished second to there were 10 games against pickup the rooms in most large hotels. "No guests are here," Myers at the U.S. trials but moved teams of National Basketball Assosaid Lim Dae Hong, a beliman at the Hotel Shills, as up when Myers was disqualified for ciation players. he and about 100 people wearing hotel uniforms a positive drug test, swam 56.97,

In the weight lifting, Marinov set a world record in the snatch and Union won the gold. Her team-

Mitzi Kremer finished 13th in the 100 freestyle; Daniel Watters finished 15th in the 100 breast-

Eight qualify for the finals. Torres, who has the best time in

U.S. swimmers were not the only

fastest time overall.

The day began with disappoint- looking forward to the start of the

women's 100 freestyle.

qualification of Angel Myers, fin-ished fourth in her heat in 56.37 for Thompson, "I told them that,

news conference here after the opening ceremony. France, in 55.53; Kristin Otto of Unlike the other teams in the Robert Helmick, the USOC president, said the decision to ban Myers would stand.

France, in 55.53; Kristin Otto of Unlike the other teams in the East Germany, 55.80; and Silvia Olympic tournament, the Amerision to ban Myers would stand.

That was not expected to be a gathered around a large TV in the lobby. "Everyone has gone to the opening extending, which is nice because the employees get to watch on television."

a positive drog dest, swam 3031, will have not expected to be a problem for the United States, the trials, which was the third-fast-because the employees get to watch on television."

would win unless they were victims of an especially inspired perfor-

SEOUL - Perhaps it lacks star "Coach feels we're the best in the world at what we do," J.R. Reid counting the days until he arrives at said. "So 1 don't understand the concept of pressure. We're just try-1988 U.S. Olympic basketball team looked every bit as good as it is

ing for the gold."
The Americans tried to make a good first impression, running from the start against Spain. David Robinson, who is considered a key to gold medal aspirations, was effective inside against the Spaniards, a setup team that looks for the three-point basket. Robinson's

16 points led his team José Antonio Montero led the Spanish team with 12 points, 10 in

Running and pressing relentlessthe United States broke out to a 13-2 lead less than five minutes into the game. Spain, though, kept its composure, whittling into the lead behind the outside shooting of Juan Antonio Sanepifanio, who scored 7 points to help his team cut the deficit to 19-15.

Thompson was shuttling players in and out continuously, the intent to keep the pressure on. But he reinserted his starters when Spain made its first comeback bid, with Dan Majerle and Robinson working effectively inside.

One of the concerns had been about the perceived lack of an outside shooter on the U.S. team. Little Charles Smith and Hersey Hawkins dispelled some of the doubts. however, hitting jumpers when the fast-hreak option was not there. Spain was expected to give the

international competition. Instead, United States one of its more competitive games in the preliminary rounds, but the players looked overmatched and weary as the second half unfolded.

tournament felt that the Americans players relax, barking orders such guard.

and the second second second second

Danny Manning of the United States reaching over Fernando Arcega to score during the first-round 93-57 defeat of Spain.

as, "Move Charlie, move," shouting at Smith even when the lead was 73-42 with 9 minutes, 11 seconds to play. And Smith was play-Thompson would not let his ing an excellent game as the point

The pressure defense led to mimerous turnovers and easy baskets. which is the way the United States figured to generate its offense in the Olympics.

Depth also was a factor in the second half as Thompson always had well-rested players in the game. Danny Manning began to contrib-ute on offense, scoring five consecutive points during one stretch.

In other preliminary round basketball games on Saturday, Brazil, led by Oscar Schmidt, defeated Canada, 125-109; China downed Egypt, 98-84; and Australia upset

three-point shot. Defense is a minor detail in the Brazilian scheme of things. The faster the opposing team shoots, the sooner Schmidt and teammates regain possession. The offense revolves around him and Marcel

Souza, a 31-year-old guard, who

## care - be could beat me 100 times." 7 Golds or None, Biondi Doesn't Anticipate Any Spitz-Style Celebrity said. "I want to play lots of basketball. I Had Biondi requested the tips? "No. "I've thought about every possible outwood who know how to feel the water. The want to fix up the back of my truck so I They were generously volunteered," he come. I win all seven, I win the first three dolphins heightened my awareness." One day, Gross showed up on Biondi's dolphins heightened my awareness."

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service SEOUL - The Italians tried to make a nickname stick on Matt Biondi. They

called him El Torpedo. It didn't last, and he didn't care. Biondi is the best U.S. swimmer, but he isn't too concerned about that title either. While some predict commercial greatness for him, Blandi readies his half-ton Chevy pickup for an autumn trip cross-

He could win seven medals at the Olympics, but let's remember that he is a swimmer, after all, and of the thousands and thousands of swimmers in the world. only two have become household oames

Mark Spitz and Johnny Weissmuller

and one booasse he played Tarzan. Biondi is one of the few potential

Olympic superstars who is prepared for a lifetime enveloped in anonymity. "I want to learn now to scuba dive," he

can sleep in it.

"Up to this point, I have traveled evcrywhere in the world and seen nothing." Bot first, Biondi it likely to make one of the biggest splashes of any recent Olympics. He is expected to win gold medals in the 100-meter freestyle, the 400-meter freestyle relay and the 400-meter medley relay, for which he will swim the anchor

He should win medals in the 50 freestyle, 200 freestyle, 100 butterfly and 800 freestyle relay, but none of those neces-

Hello, Mark Spitz. Well, not so fast. Spitz, the winner of seven gold swimming medals at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, once told Bioodi they swam alike and "he had some tips for me."

Someone asked whether Biondi was holding something back about Spitz. "Direct quotes, that's what I'm holding It's safe to say Biondi and Spitz won't

be having lunch soon For the entire year leading up to the Olympics, when someone has mentioned seven golds, he has talked of one. On the subject of seven gold medals, be

said, "Anything's possible. Every one of

those events requires a magical perfor-

"It just does oot happen every day. It can happen once in a lifetime, not once a day for eight days." This is not to say Biondi hasn't dreamed of this moment, because he cer- how the water flows and moves across my

and lose the rest, I'm disqualified, there's a plane accident on the way over. I've thought of it all"

Of all the thrills of his life, he mentions truck." his two opportunities to swim with dolphins in the waters off the Bahamas and life "on hold" until the Olympics end, but Florida Keys as one of his favorites, he is serious about traveling and perhaps Biondi put on fins and goggles and plunged into the clear waters to play games with dolphins who gradually grew to trust him and even brought their offspring to play with him.

"They would glide beside me and under me and nudge me," he said. "I would go in a circle and they would follow me. They just loved it. They're like children. The little simplest thing, they love it.

applying some of the things he learned as an American economics history major at UCLA-Berkeley, Class of '88. He has hired Advantage International

One thing Biondi didn't do with the

dolphins was race them. "They go 30

knots. That's faster than 1 can go in my

"I feel I deserve what I get," he said. "If the little simplest thing, they love it.

"Being with them made me aware of maze, I have earned it."

thrown in.

West German Olympic swimmer. Biondi says he has put the rest of his Biondi took Gross out to dinner and

about the pressures we're under. I really enjoyed our time." Biondi has been through an Olympics before, as member of the victorious 1984

400 freestyle relay team. But that experito represent him, and although he sounds ence has no bearing on this one, like he paints his life in earth tones, be "Not many people knew I was there certainly wouldn't mind a bittle green even when I was standing in front of them," he said.

That, in a way, is just what Biondi wants out of life.

how the water flows and moves across my body. The best swimmers are the ones path is Michael Gross of West Germany. player," he said, "which is really nice." "Most people think I'm a basketball

"I didn't invite him," Biondi said, "He just showed up. He was driving through to USC to see Thomas Fahrner," another the favored Puerto Rican team, 81-

The 6-foot-8 Schmidt, 30, who gave him a place to sleep. "We talked gained fame last summer when he scored 46 points in Brazil's victory over the United States in the final of the Pan American games, was in typical form, scoring 36 points. The first time he had the ball, he made a

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# J.L. Carr: Beyond the Mini Books

K EITERING. England — Not many Americans come to this town in Northamptonshire, in the middle of the Midlands, but when they do J.L. Carr always asks where they are from, a question prompted not only by courtesy but by the hope that the answer will be South Dakota. It never is, It isn't only that people who pass through Kettering do not come from Dakota, Carr says, but that people who

#### MARY BLUME

pass through America never go there ei-ther: "Most people just say they have flown over it." He hopes one day to find someone to talk over old times.

Carr lived in Huron, South Dakota, twice, in 1938 when be went there as a young exchange English teacher and again in 1956 when, with his wife Sally, be returned to teach in the same school. On his first trip he was earning his English

salary. "I got to know Huron quite well because on \$78 a month I couldn't get away from it." be says. "It was what the initiated call rather featureless prairie, but I like it." When he arrived in 1938 wearing a thick tweed jacket and carrying a raincoat, Huron was in its seventh or eighth year of drought. There was a movie house called the Bijou and a restaurant called the Delite. His landlady announced she would charge

Britain would settle its war debts. "I was unable to tell her," be says. Carr wrote two books about South Dakota: "The Battle of Pollocks Crossing," a novel which was optioned for films, serialized on BBC radio and shortlisted for the 1985 Booker prize, and "The Old Timers," a social history of the first bomesteaders, of which he was able to mimeograph 80

him \$12 a month and asked him when

copies before the stencils gave out. One copy is in the Morgan library in New York. James Lloyd Carr has written seven novels, of which the best known is "A Month in the Country," which he calls " an inconsequential love story told more than 50 years later." That it has the same title as a work by Turgeney was accidental but helpful: The hardcover publisher is said to have thought it was a study of Turgenev and Russian radio broadcast it for the same reason. On its own considerable merits, "A

shortlisted for the 1980 Booker prize, won by William Golding.

No two Carr novels are alike, and this year be brought out "What Hetty Did," a picaresque tale of a pretty 18-year-old redhead who runs away from her Fenlands home. Carr, 72, boldly told the tale in the first person, investing Hetty with his own love for Browning and aversion to such elisions as "isn't" for "is not."

Month in the Country" has been reprinted

nine times, was recently filmed, and was

"What Hetty Did" is the first of his novels that Carr published himself although it is the 236th publication under his imprint, the Quince Tree Press, Carr has always considered himself a publisher who also writes novels but "Hetty," at 182 full-sized pages, is a lot bigger than his other books, which never exceed 16 pages or three by five inches (about 7.5 by 12.5 centimeters) in size. They

sell for 40 pence (about 70 cents). Quince Tree authors range from John Aubrey (56 "Brief Lives") to William Wordsworth ("Daffodils" and fourteen other poems). Dryden and Milton sell very badly, Blake sells well, and the all-time best seller with 39,000 copies is Jane Austen's The History of England by a Partial, Prej-

udiced and Igoorant Historian."

The first book the Carrs published, in 1964, was a selection from the Northamp-tonshire poet John Clare to commemorate the centenary of his death. As a promotion gimmick. Carr offered the book to children for 3 pence (the adults' price was 6 pence). was a mistake. "I lost a penny on each book thanks to the enormous number of letters from children with thoroughly manire handwriting," be recalls.

He also draws and publishes maps of England's counties copiously illustrated with portraits of local worthies and miscellaneous information such as how to roast beef. Owners of the maps include the Prince of Wales, Harold Wilson, and the Hilton hotel chain.

Carr's England has the reticence of Gray's "Elegy" and he has the soundness and zest for quirkiness of the good grade school teacher he once was. As a canny Yorkshireman he is always surprised that his publishing house is thought eccentric but he agrees that it is literally off the center, He has been to only one literary cocktail party, in London a few months ago, and does not think he will attend another. His publishing house is actually a pub-

lishing room: a spare bedroom in his bome with a corner devoted to each department. "That's the packing department, the stamp department, the order tray, the sta-tionary cupboard," be says. The books are in tiny tidy stacks and are often sent to booksellers in packages of 100 in a propor-tion that is likely to sell (no Dryden or Milton). Invoices and orders are filed in shoeboxes. Kettering is a shoe manufacturing town, so Carr gets the boxes free.

Sundays he goes to the nearby church of St. Peter and St. Paul because he likes the hymns and because his wife Sally lies buried in the churchyard. In addition to drawing, he cuts stone and he made the church's statues to replace the originals that were destroyed in the Reformation.

Carr's art teacher at secondary school in Yorkshire was Miss Alice Gostick, who had earlier taught Henry Moore, "We were

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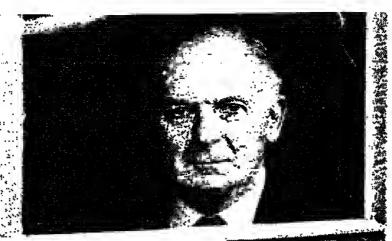
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Author-publisher J.L. Carr: Dakota, elisions and "What Hetty Did."

women standing in tulips that had been cut out of metal. There is absolutely no trace of Miss Gostick's teaching in the art of Henry Monre. He cast it off."

graming sentences, using as his handbook "How to Go to High School."

"I learned a lot, that was an excellent grammar book we had. Such things as com-Miss Gostick's teaching in the art of Henry Monre. He cast it off."

Carr's reputation for eccentricity is based partly on the fact that his books fit into ordinary letter envelopes. "In publishing you lonk for a niche, like Virago Press whose theory was that there are a lot of women who like reading bonks by women. Mine was that for a lot of people 16 pages of poetry was plenty."

He further owes his reputation to what have been called his "dotty dictionaries," which are also 16 pages long and bear such titles as "Englisb Queens, King's Wives, Celebrated Paramours, Handfast Spouses and Royal Changelings, which was published for Queen Elizabeth's Jubilee and would, says Carr, have sold a lot better had delicacy not prompted him to use the words "Handfast Spouses" instead of concubines.

"Handfast spouse means the same thing but most people believe her to be a plain

His best-selling dictionary is "Extraordinary English Cricketers" in two volumes. or envelopes. Another, "Prelates, Parsons, Vergers, Wardens, Sidemen and Preachers, Sunday-school teachers, Hermits, Ecclesiastical Flower-arrangers, Fifth Monarchy Men and False Prophets," includes an entry for a 19th century churchwarden who was said to be able to scratch his neck with his big toe and customarily, while entertaining church dignitaries, to dine beneath the table, the while growling and snapping at guests' ankles.

His first stint of teaching at Huron, South Dakota, made the dictionaries possi-hle, Carr says, because it was there he taught to draw statuesque Art Nouveau learned the American discipline of dia-

mas, I have never understood commas except for that period in Dakota. It was what I learned in Huron that enabled me to write those dictionaries in a succinct form."

"What Hetty Did," which comes out in a second edition next month, will probably be his last novel, Carr says, because of advancing age and because he bonestly likes publishing better: "I enjoy business, I like dealing with customers. I like sending books straight to bookshops."

His printer, Mr. Hunt, lives in a nearby boot and shoe town called Rushden, and when be isn't working for the Quince Tree Press be prints invoices, shoebox covers and pigsaw puzzles. Not only is "What Hetty Did" a fine job of printing, but Carr has added handsome illustrated endpapers and has filled the front pages, which usually bear just the title and credits, with epigraphs, miscellaneous information and a long quotation, from where he does not know, that begins, "This is a Printing Office, Crossroads of Civilisation, Refuge of all the Arts against the Ravages of Time

'After all, if you're paying for the pages you might as well put print on them. If someone buys your book, you assume he's a reader and be won't object to getting more to read than usual, get his money's worth. "I don't see any point in publishing a book unless you make it different." Carr says. He chose Garamond type for "What Hetry Did" but printed the dedication in Baskerville and dedicated the book to "The Memory of John Baskerville, who designed this type fount, invented wove paper and lost money cheerfully on particular books which be published."

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#### LANGUAGE

# Card-Carrying Salutes and Slurs

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Creepy-looking guy sidles up to you and whispers, "Wanna buy a pornographie record?"

You reply cheerfully, "I'd love to, sir, but I don't

have a pornograph."

That joke doesn't work with young andiences because the pun plays on a word—phonograph—that is rapidly disappearing, and soon will exist only in the minds of people who used to read Big Little Books and listen to Victrolas while chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum or nibbling india nuts. (Whatever happened to

Although phonography never made it the way photography did, a related term — pornography, from the Greek porne, "harlot" — is doing fine as a noun, with its adjective pornographic. A clipped form, porno, is

used as an adjective (porno flick) and, when clipped further, to porn, is the shortened form of the noun pornography. That word, in all its forms, is used only in a pejorative sense. If you are condemning smut, you call what you see pernographic, if you are defending sexually explicit material, you call it adult fare for audiences so mature as to be jaded.

This came to mind in reviewing a file on a hyphenated term that has been thrust into the 1988 presidential

Robert Scheer of the Los Angeles Times was interviewing Michael Dukakis on the subject of pornography. When the Democratic candidate tonk a somewhat restrictive position, associating himself with Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart's "I know it when I see it" subjective decision, the reporter asked sharply: "Are you endorsing the work of the Meese

"No, no, no, no," said the candidate, who apparently did not want to be identified with the intensely andpornographie views of the commission beaded by then-Attorney General Edwin L. Meese 3d.

"Look, I'm a card-carrying member of the American Civil Liberties Union and I think you have to be very restrained," he said about the prospect of censorship, "but I'm not somebody who takes the position that under no circumstances can society impose re-strictions on material that, by any standard, is clearly

His statement, in context, shows Governor Dukalos trying to be a reasonable or moderate civil libertarian, aware of the need to protect freedom of speech, but drawing the line when it comes to outright smut, which we all know when we see it.

BUT Dukakis made an error that came back to haunt him. As he very carefully avoided the appearance of being "soft" on smnt-peddling, be thoughtlessly used card-carrying in a way that dealt a hot card into the hands of his opponents.

That noun-participle compound was born in the '40s to describe a specific card: the one carried by members of the Communist Party. Its first citation appeared in 1948, according to Merriam-Webster, hen the reporter Bert Andrews used it in his book "Washington Witch Hunt": "The most dangerous communists in the nation today are not the open, avowed, card-carrying party members."

In that early usage, the modifier meant "overt" in contrast to "secret" or "covert"; it came to mean "unequivocal" to the point of "defiant," and ultimate-

ly "authentic, genuine," but always conveying the additional meaning of "unabashed, unapologetic". when used admiringly, or "shameless, arrant" when

when used adminingly, to used critically. To Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in the early 1950s, card-carrying Communist was an alliteratively emphasized way of differentiating a "real" Communist — al dues-paying member of the political party — from a delical party — from a fellow traveler, or one who generally agrees with the party's aims. (That comes from a Leon Trotsky remark in the 1920s derogating some foot-dragging Russian in the 1920s derogating some foot-dragging Russian in the 1920s derogating some foot-dragging Russian authors: They are not the artists of the proletarian revolucion, but only its artistic fellow travelers omachiki].")

In card-carrying, then, we had a modifier willing and able to make its way into the general language but carrying political baggage labeled "explosive."

When modifying a nonpolitical noun —card-carreing reducek, card-carrying genius, card-carrying member of the baby-boom generation—it meant "authentic, unmistakable," almost "rontin-tootin"; but when used in any ideological setting, it bad old leftist over-

That meant, to avoid offense or smear, the modific could be used only with a rightist noun. "The socialist left and the card-carrying capitalists will find it equally objectionable," wrote The Economist in 1975; that magazine also liked to identify William Simon as "a card-carrying capitalist," which the then-secretary of the Treasury could only find flattering. In 1983, Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, proudly proclaimed himself "a card-carrying conservative.

WHEN used that way, with a right-leaning noun, the modifier could not be considered objectionable; it meant only "authentic," and its baggage was nullified or reflected a nicely oxymoronic irony.

But people in politics remembered the communist history of the word and were careful oot to apply it to a left-leaning noun. A card-carrying hawk offended nobody, but a card-carrying dove was an insult. A card-carrying capitalist was a salute, but a card-carrying liberal was a shur.

Nobody could call the at-least-slightly-left-of-center Michael Dukakis a card-carrying anything, in light of this unspoken rule; anybody who did would have been engaging in a McCarthylie smear, which invites opprobrium. Nobody, that is, except Dukakis himself. In that Los Angeles Times interview, when he used the term to mean "authentic," be opened the way for George Bush to respond with glee: "He says, "I am a card-carrying member of the ACLU.' Well, I am oot and I never will be."

The American Civil Liberties Union, which defends the most unpopular causes on consolutional grounds, had been savaged by Ed Meese as "the criminals' lobby and is perceived by many as leftist, although some card-carrying hard-liners and right-wingers identify themselves proudly as civil libertarians, resistant to governmental intrusion on individual rights.

That leftish perception, though shallow, is widespread. The cat was ont of the bag: Dukakis had described himself as card-carrying, and now others could belabor him with that as well. It sanitized what would other-

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